

# THE ATHENÆUM

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
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**ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,**  
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.  
Sir HUBERT PARRY, Mus. Doc. M.A. D.C.L. Director of the Royal College of Music, will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), January 20, at 3 o'clock, begin a course of THREE LECTURES on 'Neglected Byways in Music' (With Musical Illustrations).  
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Syllabus.  
WEDNESDAY, January 24, 1900.—CHATEAUBRIAND.  
WEDNESDAY, February 7.—Le THÉÂTRE BOURGEOIS: EUGÈNE SCRIBE.  
WEDNESDAY, February 21.—ALFRED et PAUL de MUSSET.  
WEDNESDAY, March 7.—EMILE ERCKMANN et ALEXANDRE CHATVIAN.  
WEDNESDAY, March 21.—Le DERNIER RÉCIPENDIAIRE de l'ACADÉMIE FRANÇAISE.  
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SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1900.

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## LITERATURE

*Speeches on Musketry Training and Artillery Practice, 1884-99.* By Field-Marshal Lord Roberts. (Dublin, Thom & Co.)

THESE speeches of Lord Roberts are of special interest at the present time. They bear witness to the minute trouble he took, during the two years in which he commanded the Madras army and the eight years in which he held the high and responsible office of Commander-in-Chief in India, to make the forces under him as perfect a fighting machine as possible, and they testify to the far sight of the soldier who has again gone to command our army in the field. The first speech here printed was made fifteen years ago at a distribution of prizes at the Southern Indian Rifle Association meeting, held at the large and important military station of Bangalore. The commander-in-chief of the Madras army told the Sepoys and soldiers who had gathered to compete for the prizes that it is not given to every one to possess all the qualities which combine to form the beau ideal of a soldier. Some are more intelligent than their neighbours; others are of finer physique; others, again, have greater endurance; while some are blessed with a constitution which is proof against all the vicissitudes of climate. "But every one," said his lordship, "with scarcely an exception, can become a good shot, and the more intelligent a man is, the easier it is for him to learn to shoot." The present war has demonstrated the truth of the proposition laid down by Lord Roberts that "the smaller an army is the greater necessity exists for its being able to shoot well".

"I have no hesitation in giving it as my opinion that, for ordinary fighting purposes, one good shot is nowadays equal to at least half a dozen bad ones. I may further add, and on this point I can speak with even more confidence, that if ever I have the honour of being employed again on field service, I shall endeavour to take with me those regiments which have gained the best reputation on the rifle range."

The 'Speeches' are a fresh illustration of the truth that to achieve important results a commander must be assiduous in his care

for details. It is often said that it is difficult to make our soldiers good marksmen on account of the scarcity of ranges available for the modern rifle. Lord Roberts's solution is simple. If you cannot get a long range, or if it is at an inconvenient distance from the barracks, it may be found possible to provide some kind of range nearer at hand:—

"I sincerely hope that this will be done, for I am persuaded that it is infinitely more important for the majority of our soldiers to shoot steadily and well at ranges varying from 50 to 300 yards, than for a few experts to be able to hit a solitary scout at 1,000 or 1,200 yards. Really good marksmen may with advantage be practised at long ranges, but we may be well satisfied if the greater number of men can hit a bull's-eye, or, better still, a moving object, pretty frequently at 300 yards."

Lord Roberts, without subscribing entirely to Napoleon's observation that "fire is everything; the rest is of no account," stated a decided opinion at the Simla Rifle meeting in 1888 that "in future wars superiority of fire will tell even more than it has in the past"; and at the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association meeting, held in the December of the same year, he said:

"The more I study the question of modern fire tactics and the latest inventions in weapons of war, the more I become convinced that those troops who combine superior individual marksmanship with a sound and thoroughly well-mastered system of fire control and discipline will in future be the victors whenever armies meet."

The Commander-in-Chief proceeded to inform his audience how this ideal was to be attained. Every officer must believe in musketry, and take a deep interest in it; every soldier must endeavour to have such a mastery over his rifle as to make him feel that he has, in the cool and steady use of it, the best form of defence against infantry. Throughout his tenure of office in India Lord Roberts never ceased to impress upon his officers that they should do all in their power to excel in musketry and to train the soldier to combine straight shooting with the highest form of discipline which is demanded of those who in action aspire to fire steadily and by word of command:—

"Attempts have been made to separate these two qualifications of a good soldier, and exalt one at the expense of the other; but they are not separated. They are mutually dependent on each, and neither by itself is of much value. The finest fire discipline is of little use if a large proportion of the bullets are delivered wide of the position at which the shooters are directed to aim, and the straightest individual shooting cannot, under most conditions, be very effective unless it is capable of combined action and be concentrated at will upon any object. I understand that this was exemplified in a remarkable manner during the recent Black Mountain Expedition, as it certainly was in Afghanistan. The best marksmen when firing singly were seldom able to dislodge the enemy's sharpshooters, while well-aimed volleys never failed to do so."

Lord Roberts, before he resigned his Indian command, had the satisfaction of seeing the rifle meetings held in different districts of his charge increase in popularity year by year, and a marked improvement in the general standard of musketry efficiency. After ten years' strenuous preaching and labour he was able to say, "The

bulk of our infantry in India are now infinitely more efficient in a musketry sense than were the select marksmen of regiments at the time of the Afghan War." When he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland he carried with him his old zeal for musketry, and impressed upon the soldiers under his command, as he did in India, the value of straight shooting and the necessity of fire discipline. No man is a smarter soldier than Lord Roberts, and no man has a finer eye for a smart soldier; but modern warfare demands that the soldier shall be something more than smart. A soldier, as he well points out, need not lose any of his smartness, and a regiment need not march past with any less precision, because a certain portion of drill time has been taken up by musketry. In the days of the old Brown Bess the object of a commanding officer was to make his battalion handy on parade, and the greater part of a soldier's life was taken up with barrack drill:—

"The introduction of rifled arms altered all this; but it took some time to bring about the required change in the soldiers' training. Officers who had been brought up in the old school clung to drill—constant drill—as the only means by which a soldier could be made efficient; they failed to appreciate the power of the rifle, nor could they understand the necessity for more time being spent on the range to admit of their men being taught to make 'bull's-eyes' with tolerable certainty at a distance of half a mile or more. I must not be mistaken about drill—drill is an essential part of discipline: it makes the soldier understand how to obey the word of command; but there is this difference between the drill of the past and the present. Formerly, the idea was to make the men act in a compact body under the immediate command of the commanding officer, and musketry was looked upon merely as a minor sort of adjunct. Nowadays to keep a regiment in close formation once the zone of fire is entered would be to court disaster. Men are taught to fight in loose order and to depend in a great degree on their own selves, and in all this the prime mover is musketry."

Lord Roberts discovered in Ireland that the class of officers in the army who looked upon musketry as in some way antagonistic to, or at any rate quite apart from, drill was not altogether extinct, and he said without hesitation

"that officers commanding districts and regiments fail in their duty if they do not do all in their power to make the troops serving them efficient in musketry."

His plain speaking had the desired effect. At the All Ireland Army Rifle Meeting held at the Curragh last July the number of entries had increased from 2,714 in the previous year to 4,140—more than half as many again:—

"Teams belonging to the several corps in Dublin have taken the trouble to come to the Curragh weekly for the purpose of practising on these excellent ranges, and a strong contingent from almost every station in Ireland has been encamped here for some days past for the same purpose."

Already the rough school of war has shown how wise Lord Roberts was in insisting upon the paramount importance of soldiers being able to shoot well and of their being proficient in that combination of marksmanship and fire control compressed in the term "musketry."

At the artillery camps also he never wearied of impressing on officers and

men the utmost necessity of the highest form of discipline which trains a man to know when to obey mechanically and when to exercise his intelligence. He told the gunner what he told the infantry soldier: Your weapon has been improved, and unless you thoroughly know how to use it you are useless. But, as with the infantry soldier, good shooting is not all that is required:—

"Modern teaching and experience show us that if we are to excel, or even equal, the best artilleries of Europe, we must do much more than lay each gun accurately. Good as individual excellence is, combined excellence is better, and in war concerted action of artillery is as absolutely essential to success as it is in the case of infantry or cavalry."

The following, taken from his speech at the Artillery Camp near Delhi so far back as 1889, is interesting and instructive when read by the light of recent events:—

"Hitherto, as you doubtless know, it has been the custom when on service in this country for officers in command to rush their batteries well to the front, and then to let the subalterns and non-commissioned officers choose their own objects to fire at, and hit the enemy in their own way. This plan answered well enough with the foes we have been accustomed to fight in India, for the right way undoubtedly in dealing with Asiatics is to get to close quarters as soon as possible; moreover we have always felt tolerably sure that our guns were better horsed and better served than those pitted against us. In the future this may not be the case; our next enemy may possibly be a European one, with an artillery as well armed and as well served as our own. It behoves us, therefore, to aim at a far higher standard than has up till now been considered necessary, for with foes equally well armed, that artillery will win which can soonest find the range of its enemy, and when found fire with the greatest accuracy, steadiness, and rapidity."

Lord Roberts again dwelt on this point in his speech delivered at the Royal Artillery practice camp held near Secunderabad, February 11th, 1891. He said:—

"The rough, hasty laying of guns, formerly recognized as a normal procedure, and even now, I am afraid, not altogether grown obsolete, will no longer suffice to silence the hostile fire of a well-trained artillery, nor by it will you be able to bring that heavy shower of shrapnel bullets on the enemy's infantry, which is indispensable if you want to shake his nerves and prevent him doing such serious damage to your men and horses as may quite possibly stop your batteries from taking up a second position and continuing the fight. There must be considerably more quickness in preparing and serving the ammunition, still more accuracy in laying the guns, and, above all, better observation of fire on the part of battery commanders, without which the other points are of little avail. Intelligence must be brought to bear upon the supervision of fire, and its conduct must be regulated by method, otherwise, believe me, your individual skill and gallantry, although these may be as conspicuous as in the past, will nevertheless fail to serve you effectually."

These pages not only display the vigour and grasp of their author's mind, but they also show that amidst the incessant press of business which the office of Commander-in-Chief in India involves, he has found leisure to think out the problems which may confront a general in the future. The following extract is a proof of this, and forms an appropriate conclusion to our notice of a collection of mature military wisdom to be recommended to every soldier:—

"I trust that in the British Army, at any rate, we shall hear no more of the 'moral effect' produced by guns, but of their destructive power; and that generals in command will readily put up with the inconvenience which long lines of guns and waggons on the march undoubtedly cause for the sake of having a superior force of well-served artillery, the possession of which would in all probability lead to victory."

*History of Dogma.* By Dr. Adolf Harnack. Translated from the Third German Edition: Vol. II., by Neil Buchanan; Vols. III. and V., by James Millar, B.D.; Vol. IV., by E. B. Spiers, D.D., and James Millar, B.D.; Vols. VI. and VII., by William M'Gilchrist, B.D. "Theological Translation Library." (Williams & Norgate.)

The publishers of the "Theological Translation Library," in which many of the best products of recent German criticism have already appeared, are to be congratulated on including in the series a complete version of so famous a work as Prof. Harnack's 'History of Dogma.' They have had considerable difficulties to overcome. Not the least of these is the length of the work. So extensive, indeed, is its range—it fills some two thousand large pages—that the labour of translation had to be distributed among three or four hands, no one, apparently, being available of sufficient capacity, leisure, and enthusiasm to put the whole of it into English himself. This circumstance has, perhaps, secured us the obvious advantage of possessing the translation some years sooner, but is in other ways an equally obvious misfortune. A writer who had devoted his capacity, leisure, and enthusiasm to the task of translating the complete work would have produced a version that was at least characterized by uniformity of style and diction, and was so far on a par with the original. He would have taken a consistent view of the problems offered by particular words, and, had he been a master of his own language as well as of German, he might have composed a piece of literature endowed with the same characteristics as the original, and thoroughly homogeneous in expression as well as in thought.

It may be said, perhaps, that the production of such a piece of literature is too much to expect in the business of translation, and that the attainment of high standards, however desirable, is apt to be defeated by hard facts. It may be said that a man of the requisite capacity will prefer to devote himself to writing books of his own; that translation, be it never so good, fails to obtain sufficient credit; last, and not least, that the labourer in this field is seldom thought worthy of much hire. That these are facts is undeniable. A writer who is incapable of producing good books of his own is seldom able to make a good translation. We may recognize all this, and yet still be surprised that no one of unchallenged competence has cared for the satisfaction or reputation of having translated Prof. Harnack's masterpiece in its entirety.

But a translation by four hands is better than none at all, and those who cannot read the masterpiece in the original must bestow their thanks upon Mr. Buchanan,

Mr. Millar, Dr. Spiers, and Mr. M'Gilchrist for the labour which these gentlemen have severally expended in making it accessible to them. The task was by no means easy, and demanded, perhaps, a good deal of courage and perseverance. The translators, however, would have earned a larger measure of gratitude had they expended their labour jointly as well as severally, had they consulted one another and followed a common lead in the use of general terms, had they or the publishers even taken the trouble to see that the tables of contents prefixed to the various volumes were prepared upon a uniform plan. Tables of contents are doubtless small things, but they show whether the wind is blowing in the direction of order and system. The lack of uniformity in this respect is, indeed, unpardonable. The original work is in two sections. The first section appears in vol. i. as "Division I.," and in vol. iii. as "First Part." The second section appears in vol. iii. as "Second Part" in the table of contents and as "Division II." in the text; while in vols. vi. and vii. it is called "Second Part" in the text and "Part II." in the table. Vol. iv., which begins with a fresh series of chapters, does not seem, on the face of it, to belong to either section. Again, the titles of the chapters are printed in vol. i. in large capitals, in vols. ii., iii., and v. in ordinary type, in vol. iv. in small capitals, in vols. vi. and vii. in italics. Such a general term as "Glaubenslehre" is not always consistently rendered. The historical "Orientierung," with which the author begins many of his chapters, is translated "survey" by Mr. Buchanan, "situation" by Mr. M'Gilchrist, and sometimes "position" by Mr. Millar. The "Umprägung" of a doctrine or an office appears with Mr. Buchanan as the "transformation," with Mr. Millar as the "remodelling." The "Ausgänge," or lines of departure or development taken by doctrines at different periods, are once at least described by Mr. Millar as "last stages," and obscurely by Mr. M'Gilchrist as "issues." Nor would it be difficult to multiply instances of disparity in a place where disparity is least desirable. If a second edition be called for, this defect, among others, ought certainly to be rectified.

Four or five years ago, when the first volume of this translation appeared, it was shown in these columns (No. 3520) to be woefully deficient both in accuracy and elegance. The protest then made has not been without effect. Mr. Buchanan, who was responsible for that volume, has done better in the second. His general style has become rather more flexible, and he is not so open to the charge of making serious mistakes. There are still, indeed, many blemishes in his work which he would do well to remove. He sometimes spoils the vigour and obscures the sense of the original by not hitting upon the exact meaning of the words. To select a few instances out of many: on his first page the "Unterdrückung" of early enthusiasm, which marked the second century of the Christian communities, is not merely the "decay" of that enthusiasm, but its "repression." The innovations brought about by the development of doctrine amounted, the historian says, to a "schulmässige Bevormundung des Glaubens";



for this, "systematic guardianship or protection of the faith" would be better than "scholastic tutelage." The problem which the early apologists solved was soon, as he observes, to be aggravated, and "diese Erschwerungen umfassen alles das, was der Folgezeit in der Kirche bis heute von dem Urchristenthum überliefert ist." This means, "These difficulties embrace everything that primitive Christianity handed down to later ages in the Church up to our own day," not, as Mr. Buchanan curiously renders it, "To these difficulties all that primitive Christianity has up to the present transmitted to the Church of succeeding times contributes its share."

The third, fourth, and fifth volumes, which are mainly the work of Mr. Millar, cover the period in the original from the final adoption of the doctrine of the Logos to the controversies that arose at the time of the Carolingian renaissance. Here, too, the translation, although to a large extent accurate, is not distinguished by any high literary quality; nor are the difficulties encountered from time to time always solved in a satisfactory manner. Here and there a German word or phrase is rendered so literally as to be obscure or misleading. For instance, in vol. iii. p. 3, Prof. Harnack describes how the early faith of the Christian communities was developed into an ecclesiastical system, and was thus no longer able "das Leben praktisch zu beherrschen." Mr. Millar makes him say that it was no longer in a position "practically to control life," where "practically" would be commonly understood in its ordinary sense as equivalent to "in effect" or "in the main." What the German writer means is that it was no longer able "to be the rule of practical life." Again, a line or two further on, the reader is told that when the lay desire for religious independence produced a reaction, but was not strong enough "to correct the conditions out of which this state of matters arose, there made its appearance only an expedient of a conservative sort, viz., the order of the monks." This is a most clumsy rendering of the simple statement that in the circumstances in question "there appeared in the conservative direction only one way out of the difficulty, namely, monasticism, or monkhood"—"zeigt sich nur ein Ausweg konservativer Art—das Mönchthum." The professor goes on to say that monasticism, "von wenigen Erscheinungen abgesehen," did not come into conflict with the ecclesiastical system, meaning "apart from some few of its manifestations." Mr. Millar's rendering, "apart from a few phenomena," is too literal to be satisfactory. The same may be said of a passage on the next page, where he makes his author assert that the combination of clergy, laity, and monks "forms up to the present day the signature of Catholic Churches." "Signatur" here, of course, means not "signature," but "characteristic feature." On p. 5 "two main conceptions" would be an improvement upon "chiefly two conceptions" of the person of Christ. On p. 9 "the economic mode of the existence of God" has a curious ring. The contest between the conceptions of Christ as the Logos and as the Son "nimmt," says Prof. Harnack, "in verschiedener Hinsicht das höchste Interesse in

Anspruch," which seems to mean "had in different ways to do with matters of the highest concern," not, as Mr. Millar puts it, "engages our deepest interest in different respects." Nor was the fight so much against "a still enthusiastic conception of religion" as against "a conception of religion that still identified it with enthusiasm." For "christliche Wissenschaft" "Christian science" is in these days an unfortunate translation. "Wissenschaft" means "knowledge" generally; "science" has generally the connotation of "natural science" only. "The Christian system" would probably best render the author's meaning.

The translation of the sixth and seventh volumes by Mr. M'Gilchrist is of a character not essentially different. Perhaps it rather reaches a similar level of accuracy; like the others, it often stumbles over phrases that are in the least degree uncommon; nor are its achievements in the way of literary power or elegance particularly remarkable. For example, Prof. Harnack well says that the extent to which the Church succeeded in overcoming the difficulties offered by the ancient world was not the same in the East as it was in the West. In the East, he observes, the Church of the world was the old world itself "mit christlicher Etikette," which Mr. M'Gilchrist unhappily translates "with Christian manners." "Etikette" undoubtedly means "etiquette"; but it also means "ticket" or "label." What is meant is that the Church of the East is only the world with Christian nomenclature. On the same page the mediæval view of the world is described as being from the end of the tenth to the thirteenth century "fully constructed and applied." The German is "ausgebaut worden ist und sich durchgesetzt hat," which means "was carried to its completion and prevailed." Again, the historian tells how the attempt to subject the clergy to monastic rules began in the Carolingian period, but partly failed and partly "verweltlichten die Capital erst recht"; that is to say, it failed "partly because the Chapters became all the more secular," not, as Mr. M'Gilchrist puts it, because "in part the Chapters had only become thoroughly secularized." To say that the Christian freedom for which monasticism strove was, "with all wavering," a freedom from the world, is a curiously literal way to render "bei allem Schwanken." The same may be said of "Herewith there was given also its relation to the laity" for "Damit war auch das Verhältniss zu den Laien gegeben." Mr. M'Gilchrist has also an affection for strange words and phrases. He uses such adjectives as "substitutionary"; and instead of speaking of the masses as burning to fight against the secularized clergy, he says that they were "set on fire to contend." Where Prof. Harnack heightens the effect of a description by using the present tense throughout, Mr. M'Gilchrist produces an odd result by putting some of the sentences into the present and some into the past. When the Berlin scholar draws a metaphor from sculpture, and declares that at a certain period the business in hand was still largely that of carving secularized Christendom out of the rough block—"aus dem Rohen zu hauen"—

Mr. M'Gilchrist makes him talk of "excavating secularized Christendom from its rough surroundings."

Any reader of these volumes, unfamiliar with the German, who should attempt to excavate Prof. Harnack's masterpiece from the rough surroundings in which it is here presented, and display it in its original force and lucidity, would undoubtedly have a hard task. Yet some such task ought to be undertaken, and the sooner the better. Any one desirous of undertaking it might make a beginning by reading over the seven volumes of the translation attentively, and putting a mark against every phrase or sentence that did not at once convey a clear and definite impression. Wherever he came across a phrase that was obscure or bizarre, or a sentence that did not seem to have much connexion with the context, or the sense of which was blurred, it would be more than probable that just there the translation was at fault, since Prof. Harnack's thought, although demanding close attention, is neither enigmatic nor disjointed, and his expression is always intelligible. A careful editor would be able to note in this way a large number of phrases and sentences in need of correction. A revision of the translation, carried out only to this extent, and the introduction of some symmetry into such external matters as have already been indicated, would go far to relieve the work of its obvious blemishes. And revision there must be, if we are to escape the reproach of being unable in these days to present a foreign masterpiece in thoroughly accurate, scholarly, and readable English.

*The Moorish Empire: an Historical Epitome.*  
By Budgett Meakin. With 115 Illustrations. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

AN author writing in 1809 observes that "there are more books written on Barbary than on any other country, and yet there is no country with which we are so little acquainted." The world is certainly better off to-day in regard to knowledge of the Barbary States than it was a century ago; nevertheless, it may be safely said that no country near Europe is so little known. Nor has any part of the world inhabited by non-savage races, with the exception of Tibet, been so little explored. There are within its borders towns which are veritable Lhasas to the European traveller, while the Atlas range has scarcely been touched by either explorer or mountaineer. The map has still but scant positive information to give, and very little beyond the coast-line is drawn from actual survey. On the other hand, few Eastern countries have during the past hundred years been the subject of so extensive a literature as Morocco, and consequently both the student and the casual inquirer are embarrassed in the first instance by the enormous variety of books from which they have to select. The difficulty of choice is, however, largely obviated by the existence of an exhaustive bibliography of Morocco, prepared by the late Sir Lambert Playfair and Dr. Robert Brown, and published by the Royal Geographical Society some eight years ago. It contains upwards of 2,200 entries; and when one remembers the enormous difficulties attendant on the

historian of Eastern countries in the discovery of his authorities, one can appreciate Mr. Meakin's good fortune in having at his hand such a work of reference. His volume is an excellent compilation from the best available material, historical and descriptive; it is, moreover, pre-eminently up to date in all its details. Much pains has clearly been bestowed on its production, and the amount of matter compressed within a small space and the quantity of authorities laid under contribution must command respect.

The present is apparently the first of a series of three volumes dealing with the country. The second is to be called 'The Land of the Moors,' and will supply descriptions of the natural features of explored Morocco and an account of the various ports and towns of the empire; while the third, to be entitled 'The Moors,' will contain a comprehensive survey of the social and religious life of Morocco. We note that Mr. Meakin on the title-page calls himself "author of 'The Moors' and 'The Land of the Moors,'" while elsewhere we are told that these works have not yet appeared, though they may be expected shortly. Surely a book is not a book nowadays until it is in print, and one is hardly justified in speaking of oneself as the "author" of one's works in manuscript.

To speak of the present volume as a compilation is by no means to refuse originality to Mr. Meakin, who is not only familiar with the literature concerning Morocco, but knows the country itself as well, perhaps, as any European, a qualification which enables him to speak with a confidence that carries conviction. Having lived among the Moroccans, he has grasped a certain truth—too often ignored—which applies equally to all Muslims who govern themselves, namely, that the Mohammedan is perfectly satisfied with the general state of things as they are on principle; individually he may be dissatisfied with his own condition or position, or he may be on bad terms with the ruling powers, but nothing will induce him to believe that Europeans are in anything superior to himself. From the bottom of his soul he despises the European, quite apart from his being an infidel, and in Morocco, as in Persia, the presence of the Frank is regarded as the plague-spot of the country. The Mohammedan does not look for progress; a certain degree of disorder and corruption has always existed in his states, and he sees no reason why such should not be the case. As Mr. Meakin observes:—

"So long as Morocco is left alone its people will murmur and seethe; but they will neither destroy themselves nor willingly submit to others.....According to native ideas Morocco, but for the absence of a really bloodthirsty Sultan who should make his subjects and all the world tremble, is in a really prosperous and fortunate condition. What appears to uninitiated Europeans the disorder of despair is here the natural state of things, which has always prevailed. The Moors look on the memories of bygone inter-tribal feuds and their results as calmly and complacently as our historians regard the 'War of the Spanish Succession' or the Napoleonic struggles."

The present volume is divided primarily into two parts—the first dealing with the internal development and the second with the external relations of Morocco—occupy-

ing upwards of 450 pages; finally there is an appendix, extending to 100 pages, in which Mr. Meakin passes in review a number of the principal works on Morocco. At the end of it is a short, but instructive and amusing chapter on Moroccan journalism, in which we learn that there now exist in Morocco four newspapers: two in Spanish, one in French, and one in English. The printing press was not introduced into the country until 1880, when a Spanish weekly, *Al-Mogreb al-Aksa*, was started: this same paper, now published in English, still survives. To complete the summary of contents we must not omit to mention that there are several maps, a capital index, and finally a comprehensive historical, chronological, geographical, and genealogical chart of the Moorish Empire (with a parallel column containing contemporary events in Europe) from 701 A.D. to the present day. The illustrations, mostly taken from other works, are both plentiful and good, with the exception of the photographic reproductions, which leave much to be desired, and are in fact the only blemish in an otherwise handsome volume.

The historical portion falls naturally into nine periods, covering upwards of twenty-five centuries, under the headings Mauretania, the conquests of Islam, the rise of the house of Idreesi, the Murabitis, the Muwabbahis, the Marinids, the Saadis, the early Filālis, and finally the later Filālis. For the very early period there is but scant material, and thus the epitome of classical allusions and of the results of archaeological research—especially fruitful in the case of Volubilis—occupies but twenty pages, though it covers a period of no less than eleven centuries. In spite of this brevity any one who has studied this chapter, with its copious foot-notes and references, will be able to form a clear notion of the principal historical events and sites in ancient Mauretania, and will also know exactly where to turn for the most recent and most accurate authorities on this subject.

Nowhere did the warriors of Islam encounter more stubborn resistance than they met with from the Berbers. While on the one hand two signal victories practically assured to the Arabs the dominion of Persia, "the Mohammedan conquest of Africa," to quote Dozy's words,

"was only achieved after seventy years of murderous warfare, and then on condition that their rights should never be interfered with, and that they should be treated, not as the vanquished, but as brothers."

In spite of the unbrotherliness of their mutual feelings and notwithstanding the constant feuds between Berber and Arab, this nominal conquest added greatly to the physical forces of the military propagandists. The Berbers were the real conquerors of Spain, and, as Mr. Meakin points out, the expression "Arab dominion in Spain" is misleading.

To describe the first period of Mohammedan rule, in which Morocco was nominally in the hands of the Idreesis, is a thankless task, and our author is doubtless glad to reach the end of the third chapter, which brings him down to the date of the Norman Conquest of England, which saw the foundation of the first empire proper in Morocco by the Murabitis.

Yūsuf ibn Tashfin, the first entitled to be called Emperor of Morocco, during a reign of forty-one years, not only devoted himself successfully to domestic administration and the founding or embellishment of such towns as Marrakesh and Fez, but, moreover, extended his conquests as far as Algeria, and finally, crossing the Straits, attacked Alfonso VI. of Leon. At the end of the eleventh century the Murabitis were virtual masters of Spain. In the middle of the twelfth century, however, the ascendancy in Morocco was gained by the Muwabbahis, under whom the Moorish Empire extended far beyond the limits dreamt of by Yūsuf ibn Tashfin.

Above all these reigns stands out in awful prominence in the subsequent annals of Morocco that of the famous Mula' Ishmail, "the last Moorish Sultan to leave an indelible mark on his country, albeit a scar." This remarkable tyrant loved butchery and bloodshed for its own sake. From the personal narratives of various travellers who enjoyed the doubtful privilege of visiting this Moorish contemporary of Louis XIV., his character and appearance may be vividly realized. He was a man of great physical vigour, and one traveller, quoted by Mr. Meakin, describes him as

"nearly black, with fiery eyes, strong voice, and greatly given to jumping; being remarkably agile even when past middle age, and able by one action to mount his horse, to draw his sword and to behead the slave who held the stirrup."

To pass to the second part, one of the most interesting chapters—though it is certainly gruesome reading—is that dealing with the slave-market and the redemption of slaves carried out by Christian priests, at the price of their own lives, or worse still of submission to the most painful and lingering tortures. In this connexion it is matter for regret that Mr. Meakin should have reproduced (from the Dutch edition of Dan's account of the Barbary States) the distressing illustrations of the tortures to which Christians were subjected, which, though doubtless of some historical interest, do not materially enhance the value of the present work, while their appearance makes the buyer hesitate to leave it lying about on his table. Yet if he is horror-struck at the extent to which the trade in European slaves was conducted in Morocco, he must not forget that it was only in 1777 that Europeans were prohibited from shipping negroes from that country.

The present form of government is described as a limited autocracy:—

"The Sultan of Morocco is the highest spiritual as well as the highest temporal power recognized by the Moors. The exact position he holds in the minds of his people it would be hard to define, but it may be summed up as one of reverential awe, due in part to his high office and hallowed descent, and in part to his unquestioned power, independently of personal considerations. Even when the most brutal and revolting deeds have been committed by the Sultans of Morocco, these have not impaired the loyalty or the devotion of their persecuted people, whose history does not present a single instance of a tyrant overthrown by a revolted populace."

In his chapter on the present administration of Morocco the author tells us that there are two distinct types of official, who may be briefly described as the good and the bad:—



"The only satisfactory officials in Morocco, as a rule, are those who have been drawn from the ranks of retired men of business—men whose palms no longer itch, whose knowledge of the world enables them to act with dignity and firmness, and whose intercourse with Europeans has removed their prejudices to a great extent.....With the exception of this one class Moorish officials neither bear nor deserve the best of characters. The worst are drawn from the ranks of hereditary troops, most with a share of black blood in their veins, but with few of the redeeming negro qualities. Such men can seldom read or write, and their whole lives are spent in preying on the populace in one way or another, rising from irregular police to high authority, and sometimes falling from their lofty height as rapidly. In every way corrupt, and a curse to the land, these are the officials who earn such a bad name for all."

In a brief notice it is impossible to give even a rough idea of the contents of the second part; worthy, however, of special attention is the thirteenth chapter, in which will be found an interesting account of the rise, decline, and ultimate suppression of Moorish piracy. Before closing this review we cannot refrain from passing criticism on Mr. Meakin's method of transcription from the Arabic; of all the systems that have come under our notice it is the most complicated. Still with a little care, in spite of discrepancies, it is always possible to reconvert his spellings into the original, and we are, at any rate, grateful to him for having any system at all. As such matters are not of much general interest, we restrict ourselves to quoting only two or three of our author's "spellings": "*mûdhden*" = *mu'ezzin*, "*Târik*" = *Târik*, "*'Aolâmâ*" = *'Ulemâ*.

*George Selwyn: his Letters and his Life.*  
Edited by E. S. Roscoe and Helen Clergue. (Fisher Unwin.)

THE merit of George Selwyn's letters can be estimated for the first time by the general public from this volume, although they have already been printed by the Historical MSS. Commission. He owes to his friend Horace Walpole the seat which he has long occupied in the temple of fame as a wit. Walpole was a wit himself, but at his best as an incomparable letter-writer. Both were sinecurists; yet Walpole held what was called a patent place, from which he could not be ousted, while Selwyn dreaded the loss of income which would follow when a minister was in power who might be unfriendly to him, and appoint another in his stead. From 1747 till his death in 1791 Selwyn was a member of the House of Commons. The editors of this volume omit to mention, as Jesse and other biographers have done, that in 1768 he was returned to Parliament both for the city of Gloucester and for Wigtown in Scotland, and that he preferred to serve for Gloucester. Of him what Junius wrote of Calcraft is literally true: "His silent vote was worth reckoning in a division." He might have echoed Bubb Dodington's characteristic and cynical avowal in his diary that "it is all for quarter day," and Lord Barrington's that he wanted "a slice of the plum cake," both meaning that to obtain public money was essential to their private happiness. Selwyn's desires, at any rate, were limited to being supported at the

public expense, and he had not the ambition for a peerage which in Calcraft's case was frustrated and fulfilled in that of Bubb Dodington. Selwyn preferred criticizing the conduct of ministers to becoming one of them. It pleased him still better to see a man hanged.

In the carefully written introduction to this volume it is contended that the common notion of France and England being hostile nations during the last century is incorrect. And it is pointed out that many Englishmen—of whom Selwyn was a conspicuous example—were as much at home in Paris as in London. But the friendly reception in France of Gibbon and Hume, of Walpole and Selwyn, of Pitt and Fox, proves nothing as to the manner in which the two countries regarded each other. Pitt endeavoured, as Bolingbroke had done before him, to bring France and England together by establishing reciprocity in trade; but he was bitterly opposed at home without obtaining any popularity abroad. Mr. Roscoe should not have forgotten that Fox declared in Parliament that France, while under the Bourbons, and England were natural enemies, and that Hogarth's picture of the Gate at Calais represents the average English sentiment of his day. The people of France, as a whole, could not think kindly of a country from which the chief men came to be the guests and friends of the privileged nobles by whom they were oppressed. And when these nobles fled for their lives to England, they did not return home in after years with a lessened stock of prejudices against the country which had treated them most hospitably.

Selwyn's liking for France led him to use an epistolary jargon almost without parallel among the writers of his time. There is scarcely a paragraph in any of his letters wherein a part of a sentence is not in French, and the reader who is unversed in that tongue will often find it impossible to guess at his meaning. Sometimes, too, his French is incorrect. Perhaps the editors refrained from indicating his slips because he wrote to the Countess of Carlisle in 1790 with reference to her children:—

"I hope that Frederick liked my letter, and that in my letter to Gertrude there was some bad French for her to correct, and then I shall hear from her again."

Still, the grosser blunders should have been noted when the letters were reprinted.

Whether writing good or bad English and French, Selwyn harps upon a little girl whose mother was the Marchese Fagniani, and whose paternity was a mystery. He acted as her father and treated her as his daughter. Her pet name was *Mie Mie*, and George III. displayed as much personal interest in her as all Selwyn's friends. She was well provided for at his death, after which she married the Earl of Yarmouth, and lived through many disreputable years to an extreme old age. She had been most carefully educated by Selwyn; but as her mother was a Roman Catholic and he was merely a conventional member of the Church of England, he thought it improper to add religious training to the curriculum which he drew up. However, when *Mie Mie* grew to womanhood, Selwyn wrote to the Countess of Carlisle in his peculiar style:—

"*Mie Mie*, I believe, will be glad, when your Ladyship comes to town, to go to the Chapel with [your daughter] Lady Caroline; you will tell me *tout bonnement* if you should have any objection; à *tout événement* she will have a pew somewhere. She can no longer support the idea of belonging to no communion, that *en fait de salut* she should be *ni chair ni poisson*. She pleases me in that, and I shall be completely happy to see her established in the Protestant religion, provided that is her own desire. But my profession is not that of making converts, *et je ne veux me charger de l'âme de personne*."

Despite the bad literary form of Selwyn's letters, they have an historical value which redeems many shortcomings, and fully justifies their republication. Selwyn's sole politics consisted in attachment to those who gave him lucrative sinecures and ensured his retention of them. George III. was plainly as much his personal friend as any sovereign could be. Sometimes he employed Selwyn to make purchases for him, and Selwyn records in November, 1788, that a bill of a hundred pounds had been sent to him, the money having been "laid out for the poor king, who ordered me to bespeak for him the best set I could get of the glass dishes and basons for his dessert." When a regency seemed impending, Selwyn kept his head cooler than Burke and many others, writing that "the rat-catchers are going about with their traps, but they shall not have a whisker of mine." His dread of what the Prince of Wales's friends might do to him as a sinecurist was a reason to make him stand firm for the king, whom he styles, probably with perfect sincerity, "his old master," and he apologizes for being "heated with a zeal that in three months' time may be out of fashion." Again, he sarcastically writes about "Burke walking at large, and [his master being] in a strait waistcoat!" Strange though it may seem now, there were many among Burke's contemporaries who would have said in sober earnest what Selwyn wrote in jest.

That Selwyn said many clever things, and did few unwise ones, is incontestable; it is equally certain that many of his reported sayings were never uttered by him. Moreover, there is a likelihood of Horace Walpole having sometimes done more than justice to his friend's witticisms, as he had a gift for embellishing any phrase which he admired. It is to his credit that he displayed no jealousy of Selwyn as a wit, while Selwyn cannot be acquitted of such feelings towards Sheridan, who was among the cleverest of his contemporaries, and could use his pen with an effect entirely beyond Selwyn. A passage written to Lady Carlisle in December, 1788, and printed on p. 249, shows that Selwyn was conscious of being misunderstood:—

"It is my singular fate for ever to pass for something which I am not, nor cannot be, nor desire to be—something indeed for what I should be ashamed to be. But I am used to this. *On se trompe, on se détrompe, et on se trompe encore*. I do not find, *au bout du compte*, that it signifies anything. With one's friends one must be known, *tôt ou tard*, to be exactly what we are."

Readers of these letters learn much that is new about the manners of the period and the associates of Selwyn. Every one knows

that gaming was the rage among men of fashion in his day; but he supplies some fresh details. There was a business-like air about the gamblers; some of them, who were members of Brooks's, formed an association and acted much as the gaming joint-stock company does now at Monte Carlo. Selwyn describes how such a bank was formed by Fox and others for playing faro at that club. The partners insured themselves against loss, which the bankers at Monte Carlo need not do, provided there be a sufficient number of gamblers to stake their money and lose the greater part of it. Selwyn was told that the faro bank in which Fox was a partner "swallows up everybody's cash that comes to Brooks's." Writing later, he says:—

"The Pharo bank goes on, and winning; *cela s'entend*. The winnings are computed to be 30,000. Each of the bankers, to encourage him in his application and to make him as much amends as possible for the waste of his constitution, is entitled to a guinea for every deal from the bank; and so our Trusty is in a fair way of honest industry, dealing at the pay of a guinea every ten minutes. There is also an insurance against cards coming out on the losing side, which is no inconsiderable profit to the underwriters."

At Monte Carlo now the gambler may insure his stake against imprisonment, and this forms no small profit to the bank. It is a matter of common knowledge that the gamblers at Brooks's lost their money as certainly as their successors do at Monte Carlo.

The following passage, written on June 13th, 1781, is Selwyn's first reference to William Pitt. It does not display critical insight:—

"I heard yesterday young Pitt; I came down into the House to judge for myself. He is a young man who will undoubtedly make his way in the world by his abilities. But to give him credit for being very extraordinary, upon what I heard yesterday, would be absurd. If the oration had been pronounced equally well by a young man whose name was not of the same renown, and if the matter and expression had come without that prejudice, or wrote, all which could have been said was, that he was a sensible and promising young man. There is no fairer way of judging."

While a member of the Opposition and opposing Lord North's administration, Pitt made the declaration, for which he afterwards expressed his regret, that he would not accept a subordinate office in another administration. Hence he was not included in that formed by Lord Rockingham. He must, however, have uttered in private beforehand the determination to which he gave voice in Parliament, otherwise Selwyn could not have written as follows on March 16th, 1782: "Young Pitt expects to be sent for from the Circuit to the Cabinet, but not in a subordinate capacity." Another report about Pitt, written about the same time, if accurate, supplies this information about him:—

"Young Pitt has formed a society of young Ministers, who are to fight under his banner, and these are the Duke of Rutland, Mr. Banks, Lord Chatham, &c., &c., and they assemble at Goostree's."

Several details of life in the main circle of politics printed in this volume are interesting, as, indeed, the letters are, despite the drawback which we have named. A little more pains in the editing might have been taken with advantage. This foot-note on

p. 194 is not happily worded: "In 1782 Wilkes's election for Middlesex was finally pronounced by Parliament to be valid." What happened was that Wilkes, who had sat for Middlesex since 1774, procured the expunging from the Journals of the resolutions concerning his previous elections for Middlesex. "Meilbourne," "Sheilbourne," "Greenville," "Germaine," "Grevil," and others, are names written by Selwyn with inaccuracy. Even if his blunders in French are to be passed over without remark, his less excusable misspelling of English names ought to be noted and corrected. Before parting with him we must add our regret that he does not gain on more intimate acquaintance. He was indolent, was often, too, asleep in company, and of books knew less than contemporaries who are less praised. Gibbon advised him to buy a copy of Amyot's translation of Plutarch; he declined because the print was not good enough, "and I seldom read." What other man would have ventured to write: "I have bought Johnson's 'Lives of the Poets,' and repent of it already; but I have read but one, which is Prior's"? Late in life, and when his end was at hand, he wrote that he was going to share with Mrs. Webb, his housekeeper, a new entertainment, this being Dr. White's Bampton Lectures, which he was told "contain the most agreeable account imaginable of *our Religion* compared with that of Mahomet." He adds in his most genial and patronizing fashion:—

"Mrs. W. reads them to go to Heaven, and I to go into companies where, when the conversation on French Politics is at a stand, it engrosses the chief of what we have to say. I have a design upon Botany Bay and Gibber's Apology for his own life, which everybody has read, and which I should have read myself forty years ago, if I had not preferred the reading of men so much to that of books."

#### *Temperate Chile: a Progressive Spain.* By W. Anderson Smith. (Black.)

FROM the dedication of this work to the memory of the late Sir James Gibson Maitland, we gather that the author visited Chile on some kind of a mission, presumably connected with fish; and it would seem that he received an amount of attention which would hardly be bestowed upon the ordinary unrecommended tourist. In such circumstances leniency might have been shown for the failings of a courageous and hospitable, though young and unpolished people; whereas Mr. Smith seems to take pleasure in putting their defects in a strong light, although some praise of the progress made by Chile is thrown in at times, as if to indicate impartiality. It is true that the British come in for their share of plain-speaking; and as regards such towns as Valparaiso, we are told that firms, even when "mostly of Glasgow origin," have failed to exercise "the beneficial influence of our strong and forcible race upon society and politics"; while in two places our young men are accused of expecting "all the comforts of the Saltmarket," which are, we presume, rivals of the pleasures of Peebles. As for the Chilean men, they are mostly ruffians whose homicides cause an appreciable drain upon the male population; and "more acts of violence occur annually in Chile than in the

whole United States of America—3,000,000 of a population to 70,000,000." As an instance, the "judge of letters" of Osorno was shot by an assassin hired by the Cura, the Chief of Police, and other important personages; while, to show that the dignity is not a happy one, we are told that another "judge of letters" (of Santa Juana) was murdered by a woman who confessed to three homicides; and yet another woman had acknowledged to four, including the inevitable "judge." We think, however, that, notwithstanding the discrepancies in the confessions, the slayer and the slain have appeared twice, for Mr. Smith is not particularly careful, and gives several variations in the names of persons and places. He tells us that "the facility for getting rid of illegitimate children in the national 'nurseries' does not prevent a heavy rate of infanticide," while in other respects the women are not all that they should be. In fact, at Llanquique "the people have more education than money, and suffer from that curse of Chile, a plethora of poor women of the better class." These (comparatively) over-educated ladies are under the domination of an immoral priesthood, and the result may be imagined! We seem to have heard something of this kind before, and in our experience it generally forms the staple of letters—to friends or to some provincial newspaper—written after a few days or weeks in a South American country.

When the author leaves these terrible statistics of the social condition of the people he becomes more interesting. He visited the great central valley which runs behind the coast line from about the latitude of Valparaiso down to Port Montt, traversing Araucania, which has only submitted to Chile since 1884; and he seems to have enjoyed his visit to the well-known estate of the Lambert family, while the "park" of Lota is, he justly considers, much overrated. At Osorno, in Valdivia, there is a most thriving German colony, and members of that nationality seem to prosper beyond any other in the drier portions of the south of Chile. As regards the emigrants who were induced to settle in the rain-sodden island of Chiloe, so well described by Darwin, there was, no doubt, some misrepresentation on the part of the agents, and the colonists endured great hardships. The executive was totally unprepared, and "the rains laughed at the huts honoured with the name of houses." On the other hand, many of the emigrants were hopelessly incapable, and some time elapsed before the drones could be separated from the workers. Even in Chiloe, however, one side of the island suffers less than the other from excessive rainfall, and the present colonists, especially those from Scotland, appear to be doing fairly well. The author's excursions were extended to the Guaitecas archipelago, and near the mouth of the Palena an amusing hunt took place for a peripatetic governor named Yates, a hearty veteran of well over fourscore, who had been pilot to Fitzroy of the Beagle. Ample justice is done to the scenery, rank vegetation, and natural productions; and although Mr. Smith is too much addicted to word-painting and consequently to repetition, he dwells with evident pleasure on the wonders of the shore,



the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea. Among the last he repeatedly mentions a species of Atherine known as the *peje-rey*, or "king of fishes" (although we believe this Spanish name is merely a corruption of a purely Indian word); and, as he speaks on several occasions about such sport, we are rather surprised at not being told that this fish can be taken by trolling in the rivers and estuaries. Its very near, though rather larger relative the *cauque* will take a fly, and rises freely; while in the sea there are many species of very "game" fish, such as the *robalo*. "Octopi," as the author persistently calls them, are exceedingly numerous and large; and, altogether, there are many remarks upon natural history. The author's return by the now familiar route, across the Andes to Mendoza and through Argentina, calls for no particular remark. A word of praise must be bestowed upon the coloured map, and the index is exceptionally full.

*The Early Married Life of Maria Josepha, Lady Stanley.* Edited by J. H. Adeane. (Longmans & Co.)

SOME years ago Miss Adeane published an instalment of her grandmother's letters, terminating at the moment when that lady had just become the wife of Mr. Stanley, of Alderley in Cheshire. These fully justified the praises which she had earned as a letter-writer from no less an authority than Gibbon; nor do matrimony and motherhood seem to have affected her epistolary powers. Sprightly without being flippant, sensible without being ponderous, these letters go to confirm the belief that the best-educated women this country has ever produced were the grandmothers and great-grandmothers of the present generation. They had no mean acquaintance with literature, they took an intelligent interest in current events—and what events those were!—and they understood how to manage a household and keep a servant more than a year, an art which, to judge from frequent discussions in the newspapers, their descendants would seem to have lost.

Mr. Stanley, afterwards Sir John, and ultimately Lord Stanley of Alderley, seems to have been a man of a rather uncommon type. Though a country squire, he was a student and a thinker, taking little pleasure in the ordinary diversions of the countryside, yet by no means neglecting his duties. He had been in Parliament for a few years, but abandoned political life at the time of his marriage, a course of which his lady thoroughly approved. "He would be too Violent," she wrote,

"and he has too much Roman Virtue to make either a good Government Tool, or a decided Oppositionist, and yet in these desperate Times, a man must choose his Party and stick to it. Voting and acting according to Conscience would not do.

As a lad he had travelled on the Continent instead of going to a public school, and had visited Courts, that of Brunswick among others, where he saw and lost his heart to the Princess Caroline. In an extract from his 'Præterita,' as he called the manuscript record of his past life, some portions of which are prefixed to the present volume, he writes:—

"She awakened feelings which certainly were new to me as associated with any one definite beautiful and lovely form. What she was when I had nearly reached my sixteenth birthday, and she her fifteenth, need not make me shrink from the confession of a first love, if love it was. ....She was so different from what she was, or, at least, from what she had become in my mind, when she was next seen by me; I could not find a feature or look reminding me of former times. ....One day only, when dining with her and her mother at Blackheath, she smiled at something which had pleased her, and for an instant, an instant only, I could have fancied she had been the Caroline of fourteen years old."

Curiously enough, it fell to Sir John Stanley's lot, nearly forty years afterwards, to send to George IV., in the harbour of Holyhead, the newspaper announcing the queen's fatal illness, and a day or two later, on the news of her death, to stop the lighting of the bonfires round Holyhead, prepared in honour of the king's visit.

Stanley was in Paris in 1789, and assisted in the demolition of the Bastille, which he had seen six years before in all its frowning dignity. "I could not," he says, "resist the temptation. ....I borrowed a pickaxe and brought down a few fragments of what remained, which I put into my pocket, and which I still have. ....I never have reproached myself for my youthful enthusiasm in doing what I did. 'Vox populi, vox Dei,' is a proverb too often misapplied, but it is not always so. Hatred of the Bastille was the 'vox populi.'"

Nowadays, of course, under the guidance of superior people, we know that the Bastille was only a pleasant place of temporary retirement for noblemen under a cloud; but that was how it struck a contemporary young Englishman—no Jacobin either.

This incident, by the way, must be referred to a date some time after the actual fall of the fortress, for on the day when that event took place Stanley was engaged in climbing Hecla. An expedition to Iceland was something of an undertaking in those days. Even twenty-three years later, after Hooker, Banks, and Mackenzie had visited the island, Maria Josepha writes that "a gentleman asked Sir John on Sunday if it had been lately colonized," and speaks of "Justices of the Peace who inquire if it is inhabited, and the daughter of an earl who supposes it is peopled with negroes." However, in 1789 young Mr. Stanley fitted out a brig at Edinburgh and explored this *terra incognita*. On the way the party visited the Faroes, where they ascended a mountain. One at least of them seems to have suffered severely from "mountain-sickness," though, as no point in the islands reaches the height of 3,000 ft., this can hardly be set down to the rarefaction of the air.

Though Gibbon's figure, so prominent in Miss Holroyd's circle of acquaintance, is for obvious reasons no longer conspicuous in the correspondence of Mrs. Stanley, there are glimpses of various interesting people—Mrs. Nesbitt, Lady Holland, the Duke of Wellington, besides George IV. and his unhappy queen already mentioned. But nothing is more interesting than two letters written, not by the Stanleys, but, as it would appear, to them from members of a party which visited Elba towards the end of 1814. Bonaparte appears to have conversed with

the utmost freedom. To one of the correspondents, Mr. Davenport, he expressed the opinion that "cette affaire de Baylen a décidé celle de l'Espagne." Mr. Davenport seems to have been favourably impressed by him:—

"He has a very agreeable countenance when he is pleased, and I don't think it the reverse when he is serious. His tone of voice is neither one thing nor the other, a common, rather bass, tone, and neither affected nor imposing, a particularly good-humoured and obliging manner. ....His smile is in a straight line, and when that appears, a pleasanter countenance cannot be."

To Lord Ebrington, who was of the party, he frankly admitted the massacre of 2,000 Turks at Jaffa, as well as the poisoning of his own sick; though he asserted that the latter measure was confined to the case of three men who had taken the plague, and would, if removed, have been a source of danger to his army (later, in St. Helena, he made the number seven or eight). He owned that Desgenettes had refused to undertake the business, and admitted that it was "a questionable point, and one I have often debated with myself." In Elba he had no idea of being a nominal sovereign. "He has imprisoned two abbés here for complaining of the weight of the taxes."

Maria Josepha herself was by no means a fierce Napoleon-hater. In March, 1815, she writes to her sister:—

"What do you say about the probability of the war, and the income-tax being renewed? If this were not likely, if there were any chance of our looking on quietly without interference, if I were the inhabitant of another planet, I would confess I rejoiced to see Buonaparte again on the stage. ....If Buonaparte succeeded in France, if Louis returned to vegetate with his friend the Marquis of Buckingham, who. ....is just such another as his Majesty, and if we would be wise enough to make peace, and keep peace with him when established, it is as much his interest as ours to remain at peace, and I do not think we are a jot less likely to go to war with Louis than Napoleon."

From which, as from her remark on Pitt's death, that "nothing more fortunate in the way of casualties could have happened to Great Britain, unless, indeed, the death of Buonaparte," it may be seen that her ladyship was something more than a Whig in her politics.

There is an entertaining group of letters from the Rev. Edward Stanley, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, written to his nieces from Belgium and France in 1816. He mentions, among other things, that in Paris "the constant song of our drunken soldiers on the boulevards commenced with

Louis Dixhuite [sic], Louis Dixhuite,  
We have licked all your armies and sunk all your fleet.

Luckily the words are not intelligible to the gaping Parisians, who generally, upon hearing 'Louis Dixhuite,' took for granted the song was an ode in honour of the Bourbons, and grinned approbation."

In reading these letters one is inclined to think alternately, What changes the last century has seen! and How many things are the same! Mr. Mellish, on his way back from hunting with the king's staghounds, is fired at and mortally wounded by footpads on Hounslow Heath; that suggests a change. Presently, however,

"the influenza is laying down two-thirds of every family it gets into. ....It seems of the same kind as that you suffered from in '95—total loss of strength, pains in bones," &c.

At any rate, *fortunati nimium*, they did not know in those days all about the "temperatures" which excite us and our doctors.

The well-known story of the Italian inscription "Tutti questi Francesi sono ladri," with the rejoinder, "Non tutti, Buona parte," is given as a new jest in a letter of 1798. We had supposed it later, but there it is. Another old friend, the enigma generally—but it would seem inaccurately—quoted, "'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell," is given from the original copy, sent in 1817 by the author, Miss Catherine Fanshawe, to her friend "Serena" Holroyd, the aunt and constant correspondent of Lady Stanley.

Remembering that the "Maria Josepha" whose career Miss Adeane has allowed us to follow from early youth to mature matronhood lived for forty years after the date at which we part with her in the present volume, and retained, we believe, throughout most or the whole of that time her full powers of keen observation and incisive expression, we hope that yet more of her correspondence may one day see the light, and under the same careful editing. We must also confess to a considerable interest in her husband; the glimpses of him revealed in the correspondence seem to reveal a remarkable character, of which it would be pleasant to learn more.

*History of the Taxes on Knowledge, their Origin and Repeal.* By Collet Dobson Collet. With an Introduction by George Jacob Holyoake. 2 vols. (Fisher Unwin.)

THESE volumes form a considerable contribution to the history of the English Press, and the thanks of those interested in an account of its progress are due to Mr. Holyoake for the way in which he has edited this record of the part played by the Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge. No one could have done it so well, for he alone survives of those who belonged to the Association from its formation.

The preliminary chapters go back to the enactment of the Newspaper Stamp in 1712, and bring the reader down to the time of the 'Political Letters' of William Carpenter and Henry Hetherington's *Poor Man's Guardian*, for the selling of which Mr. Abel Heywood, of Manchester, suffered fine and imprisonment. During the nine months previous to September, 1836, when the Stamp Duty was reduced to 1*d.* and the Advertisement Duty from 3*s.* 6*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, there had been forty-six prosecutions. And after this Act was passed there was no demand for any alteration until 1849, when the twelve years' contest commenced which was named by Mr. Holyoake the "Holy War" of the unstamped Press, and declared by Mr. Gladstone to be "the severest struggle" in which he had ever been engaged. Mr. Cobden described the stamp question as "the toughest, except the ballot, left for solution, and it has the special disadvantage of having the Press against it on interested grounds." It is strange to read in the present day his statement that "the millions of this country have never been habitual newspaper readers, and therefore do not feel the privation under which they labour." The

first to commence the agitation was, as Mr. Collet states, John Francis, who took action for the repeal of the Advertisement Duty "some years before we came into the field." The Association of which Mr. Collet was secretary at first confined its efforts exclusively to the repeal of the Newspaper Stamp, and its committee was formed mostly of members of the People's Charter Union, and retained much of its Chartist character. Its treasurer was Francis Place, the Radical tailor of Charing Cross, who had for years taken an active part in agitations for reform, and on one occasion was the leader of a deputation of working men to the Duke of Wellington. The Duke, after he had dismissed them, called them back and said, "You seem to be men who have heads on your shoulders; take care you keep them there."

In February, 1850, the committee enlarged its programme so as to include the Advertisement and Paper Duties, and adopting the phrase "Taxes on Knowledge," originated by Leigh Hunt in the *Examiner*, took as its title "The Association for the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge."

The first note of congratulation after its formation in 1850 was when a verdict in favour of Charles Dickens was recorded in the case of 'The Household Narrative'; and in the same year a Parliamentary Committee reported that "they did not consider that news is in itself a desirable subject for taxation."

On August 4th, 1853, the Advertisement Duty ceased to exist. Mr. Gladstone, who had not been particularly inclined to befriend the cause, had in his Budget proposed to reduce the duty to sixpence. This compromise was strongly opposed by Francis, who pressed the members to go in for entire repeal; and on July 1st, taking advantage of ministers being absent at a ball at Buckingham Palace, Mr. E. J. Crawford, member for the Ayr Burghs, at the suggestion of Milner Gibson, moved an amendment to substitute the word "nought" in place of "sixpence." This was carried, and the next day Mr. Gladstone announced that he would accept the decision.

The compulsory stamp was repealed on the 15th of June, 1855, and amongst other interesting statistics is a table giving the respective sales of the fourteen London dailies during 1846, the year of the starting of the *Daily News*. No London daily until 1855 had been sold at a less price than fivepence until Mr. Dilke lowered the price of the *Daily News* to twopence-halfpenny, when its sale at once exceeded that of the other papers with the exception of the *Times*. When Mr. Dilke left the *Daily News* the price was again increased to fivepence, and its morning edition lost two-thirds of its circulation, showing clearly that the stamp was acting as a prohibition of the cheap newspaper.

Early in 1858 Mr. Milner Gibson suggested that a combined effort should be made by the Press of the United Kingdom to secure the repeal of the Paper Duties; and on June 21st he passed his famous resolution "That the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic."

Mr. Collet's narrative includes the various phases of the contest which followed. His

book furnishes an account of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions for repeal, Lord Palmerston's intrigue against the measure, the throwing out of the Bill by the House of Peers, and Mr. Gladstone's Budget of April 15th, 1861, which repealed the duty on the 1st of the following October, thus freeing the Press from all taxation.

In his introduction Mr. Holyoake accords generous tribute to the services rendered by Francis as well as to the support given by the *Athenæum*, and like references are to be found in Collet's narrative; but the reasons he gives why Francis did not join the Association are not the correct ones. Although Collet's book is the first to be devoted exclusively to an account of the fight for the repeal of the taxes, it cannot be regarded as a complete record of the contest, as the narrative is confined almost exclusively to the proceedings of the society for which he acted as secretary, and only passing reference is made to the associations formed by the Press in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

#### FOLK-LORE.

WE have had to condemn the methods of folk-loreists in adapting folk-tales for modern nursery use by ruthlessly altering the originals just where they considered it advisable. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jacobs, charming though their books are in other respects, have sinned deeply in this manner. But *The Talking Thrush, and other Tales from India*, collected by Mr. W. Crooke, and retold by Mr. W. H. D. Rouse (Dent & Co.), presents an example—by which we hope all future books of the kind will be guided—of the way in which such adaptations as may be necessary ought to be made. Mr. Crooke collected these tales from the lips of the jungle folk of Mirzapur. Mr. Rouse has retold them for the use of children, but he has marked all his changes in the notes, and if the change is considerable the original document is summarized. No one could expect more than this, and we congratulate both collector and editor upon a most excellent piece of work. As a child's book it is in every way pleasing. Mr. Robinson's drawings are numerous, quaint, and invigorating, and after looking through them all with the endeavour to select the cleverest, we find it impossible to separate their merits. All are so good, so thoroughly adapted to the story, that they appeal to us with equal interest, and we do not think that higher praise can be given than this. Nevertheless, we regret that he has clothed his characters in European garb, instead of Eastern. The story which supplies the title of the book is a capital example of Mr. Rouse's method. It has been "changed" considerably, but every reader will hit upon the quaintly humorous touches which have been incorporated so deftly into the narrative, and every folk-loreist will turn to the summary of the original document with gratitude. The changes are all instructive changes. They will tell children something of the life and industries of our Indian Empire, and indicate to them the differences from their own surroundings, and with all the charm of a folk-tale. Next to this, we think, comes 'A Crow is a Crow for Ever.' All the stories are "beast stories," and considering how intimate the animal world and the child world are wherever there is sympathy at all, we cannot recommend a happier example of the storyteller's art than this clever and amusing book.

*A History of Nursery Rhymes.* By Percy B. Green. (Greening & Co.)—

"A few leading thoughts culled from such men as Tylor, Lubbock, Wilson, McLennan, Frazer, and Boyd Dawkins, &c., the experiences of our modern travellers among primitive races, Indian and European folk-lore, the world's credulities past and pre-



sent, have helped me to fix the idea that amongst the true historians of mankind the children of our streets find a place."

Thus writes the author; but it is an idea which has long ago been fixed, and fixed to some purpose, by other authorities. The final fixing by Mr. Green has resulted in this 'History of Nursery Rhymes'—at least, he calls it a history. To us it seems a mere thing "of shreds and patches," for it has no coherence, and the author disposes of subjects to which "such men as Tylor, Lubbock," &c., would have devoted a chapter or chapters, or a volume, in two or three pages. This is probably not from want of appreciation of his subject, but from lack of matter, for Mr. Green shows his respect for nursery lore by saying, with much simplicity of thought, if not of style:—

"Across the Northern mountain chains were regions unaffected by Greek or Roman culture [i.e., at the time of Christ's birth], and the only light shed on the memorials of Northern Europe's early youth comes from the contributory and dimly illuminating rays of folk-lore."

Nearly all the rhymes mentioned by Mr. Green are used in children's games, and therefore to be found in Mrs. Gomme's 'Traditional Games.' Now and then he prints one in a corrupted form. "How many miles to Wimbledon?" is, of course, "How many miles to Babylon?" It is, however, a rhyme which children always alter in order to use the name of any rather large town or village in their neighbourhood. When this place has a name of only two syllables, it does not suit the metre, and North-Country children then use the word "town" to make it do so, saying, for instance, "How many miles to Berwick town?" Goethe, we imagine, would shrink from hearing his Erl King spoken of as a sprite, and we ourselves should like to know in which of the Brothers Grimm's so-called fairy tales the lullaby entitled 'The Black Guitar' is to be found.

Mr. John Spence lacks the first qualification of a collector of folk-lore, namely, to be exact in his statement of origins. It is no use saying in *Shetland Folk-lore* (Lerwick, Johnson & Grieg) that the Finns, both men and women, were supposed to possess a skin or garment like the covering of a silkie, which, if they lost, compelled them to stop on dry land; or that "a story is told" of a Norway Finn, &c. What is wanted is precise information as to the people from whom the Shetland folk-lore is obtained or who tell the stories. Without this information much of the value of these pages is discounted at once, and we begin to suspect, perhaps erroneously, that it is made up from already published sources, and not collected from Shetland folk. The chapter on the "Picts and their Brochs" is instructive, because it gives information (far too meagre) about the less-known examples of these interesting monuments. Mr. Spence leaves those that have been described in the *Transactions* of learned societies to give a few notes—from the letters of friends and from his own observation—upon the brochs that occur in less-frequented parts of the island. This very excellent rule, however, is not carried out in his next chapter on prehistoric remains, which is not well done, and is disfigured by allusions to many of the old ideas about early races, including "the worship of Baal," which, we are gravely informed, "was perhaps the most widespread of all the ancient beliefs." Many of Mr. Spence's notes on folk-lore are spoilt by fanciful and erroneous attempts to explain the origin of some custom or belief, not from the peasants' point of view, which would be valuable, but from his own, which is, unfortunately, often positively misleading. A great deal has been collected from the fisherfolk, but although many of the beliefs and customs are extremely interesting, and in a few cases afford examples of variant forms not hitherto noted, there is not much that is absolutely new. The striking account of the means adopted to counteract the

bewitching of cows is one of the very few cases told on Mr. Spence's direct personal authority, and shows how much might have been done if more positive plans for collecting had been adopted. Mr. Spence notes some interesting dialect words, and affords a pleasant glimpse into Shetland home life. Altogether he has written a book which one is glad to possess, though with a full consciousness that it might have been much more worthy of its subject.

*Bedd Gelert: its Facts, Fancies, and Folk-lore.* By D. E. Jenkins. With Translations of Poetry by the Rev. H. Elvet Lewis, and an Introduction by Principal John Rhys. (Portmadoc, Jenkins.)—For varied mountain scenery no parish in Wales can, perhaps, rival Bedd-Gelert. Within its limits are to be found not only the summit of Snowdon itself, but also the famous pass of Aberglaslyn, and that "most lovely of Snowdon valleys" Nant Gwynant. Such is the play of sun and mist in these valleys and on the mountain slopes, and so curious are some of the optical illusions which nature and the elements produce, that it is easy to understand how an imaginative people came to believe that the district was teeming with fairies and all other sorts of preternatural beings. We may well accept the principle laid down by the present author that "the history of no district can be complete without its folk-lore," nor do we feel inclined to quarrel with him for giving the "fairies and folk-lore" of his parish almost greater prominence than the "facts." Though we have just spoken of "the author," the work is a somewhat composite production. Its nucleus was a Welsh essay written exactly forty years ago by a painstaking local antiquary known by the Eisteddfodic name of Bleddyn. Published at the time in a Welsh journal, this essay has been largely drawn upon by nearly every subsequent writer on the folk-lore of Wales, notably by Prof. Rhys in his collection of 'Welsh Fairy Tales.' Most of the material contained in Bleddyn's essay has been "used up independently and rearranged" in the present volume, while "a great deal has also been collected at first hand" by Mr. Jenkins himself from the inhabitants. In reproducing this material the author (he assures us) "has studiously avoided embellishing the anecdotes and folk-lore," preferring to err, if at all, by giving too literal a rendering of the original matter. As to Prof. Rhys's part, he pays off his old indebtedness to Bleddyn by introducing the work to the public in a letter dealing chiefly with some points of etymology, while the other coadjutor, Mr. Elvet Lewis, supplies some felicitous translations of several bits of Welsh poetry. Much of the fame and popularity of Bedd-Gelert is undoubtedly due to the story of Prince Llewelyn's faithful greyhound, best known through the medium of the Hon. W. R. Spencer's ballad. It will therefore be a rude shock to many to be told that there is "no long-standing authority for the opinion that the name [Bedd-Gelert] has anything to do" with this story, which folk-lorists have, moreover, proved to be but a local variant of a widely distributed myth. The present work, however, discloses the further curious fact that "the majority of the people of Bedd-Gelert have a delightful twinkle in their eye when they give their version of the story," and natives of the parish, against their own interest, have been the most merciless expositors of the legend. The conclusions of the modern scientific folk-lore were, for example, anticipated as early as 1859 by Bleddyn, who thus expressed his views on the subject:—

"The myth is so universal that it cannot be attributed to a local event, much less to a period so late as that of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth. But lest there be some who may still firmly cling to it, we add that it does not traditionally belong to the parish."

He then went on to prove that it was about 1793 that the story was first brought into the

parish by a South Wales man who settled as landlord of the principal hotel, and whose skill as a story-teller is still remembered. With an eye to business, this enterprising hotel-keeper raised the stone which stands on the spot now known as the "Dog's Grave," and to complete the forgery, a "very excellent dog of the name of Gelert" was buried in the "grave" some time well within the present century! The greyhound legend being thus discredited, Mr. Jenkins suggests that the village acquired its name from a neighbouring tumulus in which a Goidel chieftain named Celert was buried. That name certainly occurs in an apparently Irish genealogy in the *Iolo MSS.*, but the theory derives its strongest confirmation from the existence in the district of numerous Goidelic vestiges, one of which—a sort of prehistoric fortress city called *Muriau'r Dre*—Prof. Rhys describes in his introduction as a "deserted centre of the ancient Goidel." As its site has not hitherto been explored, we commend it to the notice of the Cambrian Archaeological Association. Apart from folk-lore and archaeology, the work has a good batch of gossiping anecdotes about well-known men of letters who used to visit the district. No name is more pleasantly associated with it than that of Charles Kingsley, who laid some of the scenes of his 'Two Years Ago' at Bedd-Gelert. Froude too, in his period of storm and stress in the early fifties, lived for some years at Plas-Gwynant in the parish. The house was reputed to have a haunted bedroom, which Froude once allotted to the late Prof. F. W. Newman, with the view of finding out how far Newman's ideas and beliefs protected his nerves. Perhaps the other visitors played a practical joke on Newman; at any rate, after a very brief stay, during which he "hardly slept a consecutive hour," he precipitately left the place, never again to revisit it. The mention of these names suggests to us that the author has perhaps given too much prominence in his work to the minor bards and self-educated literati of the district. His justification for this, we presume, is the fact that the well-cultivated literary taste of the inhabitants, especially in poetry and romance, is largely due to the influence of these humble raconteurs and improvisators. No better specimen of this class could there well be than the author of the Welsh essay on which this book is founded. It was a desire "to do something for him" in his old age that prompted Mr. Jenkins to give a permanent form to the information collected in that essay. From the literary point of view, the effort has been decidedly successful. We hope it may also result in contributing somewhat to the material comfort of the aged writer, who is now stricken with paralysis. We must not fail to mention that a large number of excellent illustrations add to the attractiveness of the volume, which is also both well printed and neatly bound. A map or two of the parish would, however, have been a useful addition, and there can really be no sufficient excuse for not supplying an index.

*In Chimney Corners: Merry Tales of Irish Folk-lore*, by Seamus MacManus, illustrated by Pamela C. Smith (Harper & Brothers), is of the good old sort, with no moral, no allegory, and no hidden meaning, but plenty of bloodshed, witchcraft, and enchantment. Best of all the stories have a wild spontaneous swing about them, the bold outline, the flashing lights, and dreadful shades proper to their kind. We have read them with pleasure in our age; in our youth we should have read them with delight; and they are good wholesome food for the young mind, unlike the sentimental nursery stories too often offered to the rising generation, which can neither kindle the imagination nor expand the mind. These wild rough tales, at once dreadful and amusing, making no undue appeal to the sympathies and free from pathos, full of vitality and fancy and

imagination, are the very things to read in chimney corners of a winter's night.

#### OLD TESTAMENT LITERATURE.

*Ecclesiastes; or, the Preacher.* Explained by Annesley W. Streane. (Methuen & Co.)—This is the first volume of a new series appearing under the title of "The Churchman's Bible," and "intended to be of service to the general reader in the practical and devotional study of Holy Scripture." The editors of the several books, "whilst taking into account the latest results of critical research, will make it their main endeavour to exhibit and emphasize the permanent truths and principles" underlying the books of the Bible. As these commentaries are meant for a less advanced class of readers than the "Oxford Commentaries" edited by Prof. Lock, one has here a proof positive that the tenets of the "higher critics" are now permeating the rank and file of Churchmen. Mr. Streane's explanations will be found very useful. It may be held that they err on the side of prolixity; but we must not judge every remark from the standpoint of the professed Bible student.

*The Polychrome Bible.* Edited by Paul Haupt. —*The Book of the Prophet Ezekiel.* Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text, with Notes, by C. H. Toy, LL.D. (Clarke & Co.)—The critical principles by which Prof. Haupt's company of editors are guided are now so well known that it is unnecessary to enlarge on the subject in the present instance. Prof. Toy's task was an extremely difficult one, owing to the very corrupt state of the Masoretic text of Ezekiel. It is, therefore, a great gain to see the accomplished work. The notes are very numerous, occupying seventy-six pages, as against forty pages of Hebrew text. The remarks which we have examined convince us that a very high level of critical annotation has been reached. We should, perhaps, also mention that no colours had to be used for the text of Ezekiel. The present volume can, therefore, not be called "polychrome." Two further parts of this Bible are the English translations of *The Book of Joshua*, by Prof. W. H. Bennett, and of *The Book of the Prophet Ezekiel*, also by Prof. Toy. These two present a striking contrast, for while no fewer than eight colours are required to indicate the sources of the Book of Joshua, the editor of Ezekiel admits that "his book has come down to us substantially as it left his hand." The translation is made from the text in the Hebrew edition noticed above, in accordance with the results of modern scholarship. The notes are short and to the point, and are illustrated by numerous drawings and reproductions of ancient monuments bearing on the subject-matter. Both volumes are admirably printed.

*The new Hebrew Lexicon*, by Drs. Brown, Driver, and Briggs (Oxford, Clarendon Press), has now reached its seventh part, carrying on the alphabet from לרבר to ננ. The work continues to show the same accuracy and care as hitherto, and this fact no doubt accounts for its slow rate of progress. Among the most exhaustive articles in the present part are those on the particles כה (four columns) and כן (nearly thirteen columns), which seem to deal with every possible use of the words. Other interesting articles are those on כנח and כנח.

#### BOOKS ON EDUCATION.

*Over-Pressure.* By S. De Brath and F. Beatty. (Philip & Son.)—Mr. De Brath has shown in a previous work how "the foundations of success" are laid in rational education; and now he and Mr. Beatty maintain that one of the results of our system of instruction is over-pressure, by which much energy is wastefully dissipated, and frequent failures, individual and national, caused. Our

youths of both sexes do not suffer from over-pressure because they understand and learn too much, but because, in spite of the time, learning, and money devoted to instruction, they grasp and acquire too little; and this result, we are told, is the outcome of injudicious methods and unscientific arrangement and grouping of studies. Messrs. De Brath and Beatty consider mainly the weakness in the instruction given to children from eight to twelve; and they are specially concerned with the sons and daughters of fairly prosperous persons, who remain at school to a later age. During these four years time is wasted and mental growth stunted or injuriously deflected; and most of the overstrain felt afterwards by normally developed scholars is due "to want of method, to feverish endeavour to catch up lost time, to the need for acquiring knowledge at the very time that our duties call for its exercise." Mr. De Brath, in discussing "nervous energy," gives an adequate statement of what physiology tells us of the processes that accompany intellectual effort, and shows how in it, as in physical growth, this energy is consumed. "Overworked children cannot grow, and overgrown children cannot work, up to normal standards." We see that all interested in the really efficient education (in its comprehensive sense) of growing persons should study the phenomena of "nervous energy" quantitatively as well as qualitatively. The information required for the due intellectual equipment of men and women engaged in the struggle for existence is so varied, the time to acquire it is necessarily so limited, and the result of acquiring the right things by wrong methods or of wasting effort on unwisely selected studies is so disastrous, that "mental economics" must be closely studied and rigidly adhered to. Mr. De Brath provides a tabulated scheme of instruction from the eighth to the eighteenth year, which, although Greek is omitted, gives a full and, it seems to us, a useful curriculum. The "humanistic" training embraces English, Latin, French, including in each case history and literature. This is balanced by adequate scientific and mathematical training; and both handwork and music are liberally recognized. Messrs. De Brath and Beatty make a most important point of the way in which the subjects are taught. Science and mathematics must deal with real first principles, and science must be taught by the heuristic method. Here, no doubt, there will be disagreement among professional teachers, and differences of opinion will be felt concerning the arrangement of the time-table, although the principle on which it is based is unassailable—viz., "that time shall be allotted to subject-matter in approximate order of its educational value." The many weaknesses and absurdities of the prevalent systems of instruction are clearly pointed out. Messrs. De Brath and Beatty are quite ready and willing—as, indeed, are many other people—to make good all these defects and set the instruction machine in efficient working order. Why, then, is this not done? The heading of the final chapter gives us the reason—"The Great Examination Question." The country has deliberately handed over its young people to the ubiquitous, omniscient examiner. It is hard to say whether the country acted wisely or foolishly—we see by a quotation that the late Head Master of Harrow thought unwisely: "Of all methods of selection the very worst is the counting up of marks at a literary examination." The examination system has obviously not produced the best results possible, but it has produced fairly good results, and we do not gather that Mr. De Brath has any workable scheme for its replacement. The teachers of the country as a body are the only persons who could with any approximation to accuracy arrange our boys and girls in order of merit, and we cannot hand over the patronage of England to them—neither, probably, would they accept the burden if we could. Com-

petitive examinations have become from the educationist's point of view an evil, if not a necessary one; but it is impossible to replace them by mere qualifying examinations—i.e., such examinations as would be passed by the average candidate of normal development trained without overstrain as Mr. De Brath would train him. The interesting questions raised in this volume are skilfully and judiciously handled by the authors, but they are not yet finally answered.

*The Essentials of School Diet.* By Clement Dukes, M.D. (Rivingtons.)—Fortified with a prefatory note by Sir W. Broadbent, Dr. Dukes issues a second edition of his well-known treatise. In the note alluded to Sir W. Broadbent selects for "special emphasis" two theses: (1) That stimulants, occasionally necessary as medicine, are entirely unnecessary, as diet, for the young; (2) That any evening meal should be light, and not late—at 6 p.m. or thereabouts. It should be remembered in considering No. 2 that Dr. Dukes stipulates (pp. 128-40) for a very substantial breakfast, and a full and varied dinner at 1 or 1.30 p.m. We are struck, on the whole, by the difficulty of keeping such a treatise up to date. Many defects alluded to by Dr. Dukes—e.g., that of allowing reading at meals—are, we imagine, very rare in public schools, and exist, not by tradition or general permission, but because individual house masters or mistresses fear the trouble of thwarting their pupils. On the other hand, the practice of giving scanty breakfasts, to be eked out with better food by boys according to their means, exists in very high quarters indeed, is a deplorable scandal, and should be absolutely condemned. The dietary tables suggested by Dr. Dukes are useful as discouraging merely monotonous food, as hard on delicate boys; but they represent a luxurious variety of feeding which is far in excess of that of most homes. The treatise, however, is brightly and powerfully written, and is of great interest: the "Irishism" of the final sentence on p. 119 and the bad Latinity of the motto on p. 28 should be corrected.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL LITERATURE.

*In The Church of the West in the Middle Ages: Vol. I. From Gregory the Great to St. Bernard* (C. H. Kelly), Mr. Herbert B. Workman has written a summary, at once useful and interesting, of the history of the formation of the power of the medieval Papacy and of the institutions which assisted it. He is quite aware that the traditional Protestant view, both of motives and results, is hopelessly uncritical and biased. We are therefore sorry that he should seem to apologize for his historical estimate in the preface:—

"In the present volume I treat chiefly of the rise of institutions, the fall and decline of whose influence and moral authority will be considered later. This will account for what may appear to some readers the too favourable estimate I have taken, in the period under consideration, both of the Papacy and of monachism."

Mr. Workman may feel assured that he will not meet any reproach on this ground from persons qualified to judge. He is fair, but by no means extravagant, in his estimate. If anything, he errs in considering "the sympathies of Protestants," as though these had any bearing on a controversy of the eighth century; and Milman, stimulating as he is, is too often appealed to as an authority on the very points where he is most assailable. Mr. Workman, indeed, might rather seem to lay himself open to the attack of Roman critics when he claims the Donation of Constantine and the forged Decretals as emanating from the Popes, for the latter at least are certainly Gallican, and no one has succeeded in assigning the former to any definite authorship. It is in his general treatment that Mr. Workman is most successful. He is throughout well informed and fair-minded. Nor is his scholarship often at



fault. If he calls Anno of Cologne "Hanno," he may claim that he does so in deference to English usage. He is on more doubtful ground when he dwells on the fatal year 1000, since this has left hardly a symptom among contemporary writers, and the supposed "dread and terror" of the year are to be traced to the imagination of Robertson in the eighteenth century. Still more disputable is the statement that "the idea of the 'Crusades' originated with Hildebrand." The reference to Haddan's 'Scots on the Continent,' which Mr. Workman failed to find, may be easily verified in the 'Remains of A. W. Haddan.' Nor should Mr. Poole have been credited with first printing extracts which he merely cited from Floto. The whole text may now be read in a volume of the 'Monumenta Germaniæ,' which Mr. Workman appears not to have consulted.

The *Tragedy of Bernardino Ochino* has had a curious history. Written in Latin, printed once only, and that in the English version of Ponet, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, it has waited just 350 years for its second edition, which has now been published by Mr. Grant Richards, Mr. C. E. Plumptre being the editor. Apart from the question of Milton's possible debt to it, the work is in itself interesting, both as "a rattling party pamphlet" and as showing to those who have even a slight acquaintance with modern phases of the secular conflict between Rome and not-Rome how very little change has come about in the positions taken up either by the attack or by the defence. The assailants' weapons are perhaps more polished, the defenders' less physically dangerous, but the ground is little changed. From another point of view Ponet's version has its merits as a specimen of racy Elizabethan—or rather Edwardian—English, which, *pace* Mr. Plumptre, is not "Middle English." It is here that an editor might do service, and here that the present editor has failed to do it. Our fears as to his capacity for the task were aroused on the first page of the introduction, where mention is made of a woodcut, to be found in one of the two copies of the work in the British Museum, "representing the condition of the wicked at the Day of Judgment, with the words 'And then shall that be uttered whom the Lord shall consume,'" and so on, as in 2 Thess. ii. 8. A foot-note says: "Uttered, a Middle English word for *put forth* or *expelled*." A facsimile of the woodcut is given, turning to which we read, as we expected, "And then shall that wicked be uttered," &c. Clearly Mr. Plumptre had no idea that it was a quotation from Scripture, or that "uttered" rendered *revelabitur*. The foot-notes explaining terms are fairly copious, but often as untrustworthy as the specimen given. For example, where the text has (*Lucifer loquitur*), "When we had poured ambition, darnel, and dissension into the world," we have a note, "*Darnel*, a kind of worthless grass, but used here somewhat as 'tares' in the parable." Of course, it is the "tares" of the parable; in the original Latin no doubt *zizania*, a word constantly used by writers of the period to denote dissensions. Elsewhere, the Pope and "Man's Judgment" are taking counsel together, and the latter suggests that a Scriptural proof would be effective. "Yea, though it seemed writhed and wrasted with the braakes of your authority." Here we find three notes: "*writhed*, twisted"; "*wrasted*, torn"; and "*braakes*, brambles." Of these, the first is superfluous (and still more so when repeated a page later); the others are wrong. "Wrested" is surely a plain enough English word, and it does not mean "torn"; "braakes" is, of course, "brake" = "rack" (or something mechanical). Two other explanations are very funny. "He [the Pope] sent," says Lepidus, "a goodly present and a beautiful of blessings, pardons, jubilees," &c. Mr. Plumptre notes "*Beautiful*, used as a noun. In the

sixteenth century it was no uncommon thing to use adjectives as nouns." On the next page the text has, "so that at their return home again into their countries they might shine to orber with the light of their knowledge who peradventure should otherwise remain in the darkness of ignorance." "Orber" is an odd word; but Mr. Plumptre is equal to it. "Orber," he tells us, "literally to make round, but probably used here in a metaphorical sense, i.e., to perfect or complete." Ingenious; though one would like another instance of the word, and the lack of an antecedent to "who" remains a difficulty. But is it certain that "orber" is not a misprint for "other"? The two are very much alike in some sixteenth-century hands. Before Mr. Plumptre undertakes to edit another book of that period we would advise him to make himself more familiar with both the handwriting and the syntax then current.

*Extracts from the Diary and Autobiography of the Rev. James Clegg, Nonconformist Minister and Doctor of Medicine, 1679-1755.* Edited by Henry Kirke. (Buxton, Wardley.)—This diary is of very mediocre interest. It is the ordinary diary of the Nonconformist minister of the first half of the eighteenth century, and entirely devoid of the wealth of personal references which make the seventeenth-century diaries (such, e.g., as Oliver Heywood's) invaluable storehouses of personal information. As if to emphasize the small value of the book from the biographical point of view, the editor has left it unindexed—an unpardonable fault. It may be safely stated that nine out of every ten readers using the book would use it for the purpose of biographical reference, would turn instinctively to the index, and not finding one, would throw the book aside. It is surely late in the day to insist upon such an elementary point. The autobiography contains some interesting references to Frankland's Academy—notably the following descriptive of the routine:

"1695. I was sent to the Reverend Mr. Frankland's at Rathmel—a noted Academy in the North. He had at that time about 80 young men boarded with him and in the town near him, to whom he read lectures with the help of an assistant. About a dozen more came near that time and were formed into a class. Among others Mr. Harvey of Chester, Mr. Bassnet and Murray of that town. Mr. Horrabin, and others. We entered with logick. I followed my studies very close and made as considerable a progress as most there. One [?] our tutor was a Ramist, but we read the logick both of Aristotle and of Ramus, and within the compass of the first year I was thought an able disputant in that way. .... On Thursday afternoon we sometimes met for disputation, and often each night we had a conference on what we had been reading that day."

There is also a touching reference to the great tutor's death:—

"1698. In October following the great and good old man Mr. Frankland died of the strangury and a universal decay. He read lectures to us till the day before his death in his bed. I saw him depart. He committed us all affectionately to God and died in great peace."

On the one problem which such a diary might be expected to illustrate (viz., the advance of Unitarian doctrine in the eighteenth century) there is an interesting passage, but practically nothing more:—

"Several young men who had been under Mr. Frankland's tuition at Rathmel also came about that time and placed themselves under Mr. Chorlton, who was admirably qualified for a tutor as well as a preacher. He read lectures to us in the forenoon in philosophy and divinity, and in the afternoon some of us read in the public library [at Manchester, presumably the Chetham Library]. It was there I first met with the works of Episcopius, Socinus, Crellius, &c. The writings of Socinus and his followers made little impression on me. Only I could never after be entirely reconciled to the Common doctrine of the Trinity, but then began to incline to the scheme which long after Dr. Clark espoused and published; but I admired the clear and strong reasoning of Episcopius, and after that could never well relish the doctrines of rigid Calvinism."

Of the autobiography only seven pages of print are given. The diary is similarly extracted.

The book cannot in any sense be said to have been edited, and the paper, print, and general get-up are alike detestable.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*James Hack Tuke: a Memoir.* Compiled by the Right Hon. Sir Edward Fry. (Macmillan & Co.)—Not every good and useful life affords matter for a memoir; a bad man whose days are passed in fire and flood may be a finer subject for biography than the sweetest-natured human being whose working days are passed in a country bank and his leisure in the organization of charity. Indeed, the events of Tuke's life were few, and his qualities were useful and lovable rather than interesting. He had good sense, quick sympathies, and a kind heart, and these moved him to good works which will keep his memory green long after this jejune little memoir is forgotten.

*She Walks in Beauty.* By Katharine Tynan. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—The one fault of Miss Tynan's stories is that they are too much alike—the characters, the incidents, the scene, may each be new, but the story lacks that touching quality which creates illusion, and we know on the first page what will happen on the last. This means, probably, that Miss Tynan is a lazy writer, and spins her web as she does her crochet, with only half her mind on her occupation. We feel not that life is being lived under our eyes, but that a charming story-teller is narrating something that may well have happened, but that interests her less than the real life of her own home. This is a great fault, and but for it Miss Tynan would take a far higher place among the writers of our day, for she has always a pretty tale to tell and tells it simply and sweetly, and her girls are delightful. In this new book there are four charming girls as good and sweet and beautiful as roses, and no more like each other than a La France, a General Jaquinot, a Maréchal Neil, and an Aimée Vibert. Each is wholly natural and perfect in her way, and two of Mr. Graydon's three daughters divide the honours so equally that the book should have been named 'They Walk in Beauty.' Of the four girls Sylvia is our (and the author's) favourite, but Pamela appears to be the heroine. Nice as the girls are, they are what we expected, and it is on the character of Mr. Graydon that we congratulate Miss Tynan; he is the very best kind of Irish gentleman, and is drawn to the life. With Anthony Trevithick we have little patience; he has so much himself that none is left for onlookers, and he is not the first of Miss Tynan's young men who through a long absence omit to write to the girls whose love they have won. Some other means to misunderstanding must be devised; we do not believe in these cold-blooded youths, and our satisfaction when all comes right in the end is marred by our contempt for the youngsters who trifle so lightly with the best and sweetest girls imaginable.

At the universities and elsewhere many people can now write occasional humorous verse more than passably; to write it with the finish and scholarship which imply fastidious care in language, rhyme, and metre is as rare an achievement as ever. Hence a new volume by Mr. Owen Seaman, *In Cap and Bells* (Lane), is welcome. The author has by this time won a foremost place for himself in the kind of verse that he writes, and his book is notable, though not, we think, quite equal to the best he has done in the past. The pieces are mostly from *Punch*, and as full of sly and finished jibes as ever, only the satire seems for the most part too personal, too concerned with things of the moment, to have a wide and lasting appeal to readers. There cannot, however, fail to be a large public for the happy parody of the never-to-be-forgotten version of Omar Khayyam, which contains such stanzas as

The Lion and the Alligator squat  
In Dervish Courts—the Weather being hot—  
Under Umbrellas. Where is Mahmud now?  
Picked by the Kitchener and gone to Pot!

Such parody is not very hard to write; more difficult are the excellent imitations of Tennyson and Browning, which neatly hit off their narrative manners, and the humours of a recent retirement from the political arena to "a land where it is evermore P.M." Some of the verses follow Calverley's methods very closely; we prefer Mr. Seaman when he writes "on his own," though every page, either original or in a borrowed style, shows some happy phrasing. No fewer than three poems are devoted to making fun of the Poet Laureate; in fact, he seems to have taken the place of the German Emperor as the readiest cause of humour in journalists. Such perpetual insistence on one theme becomes a bore. It is possibly an error of taste, certainly of judgment. Some serious verse added at the end of the volume maintains the high level of commemorative poetry in *Punch*. There are one or two comments to be made on language, a point in which we expect a high standard from a classical scholar like Mr. Seaman, such training being not even now, whatever decadents may think, despicable for good English writing. "All the winner" is hardly satisfactory in the singular as the cry of the newspaper boy. "Bug-shooters" is a piece of esoteric slang familiar to us, but not, we dare affirm, to most; at any rate, not a pretty term at the present crisis. "Coronee," for a crowned person, is not English at all, and if it is a joke in *journalisme*, should it not be in inverted commas? English is degenerating so fast that those who make the jokes of a nation need not accelerate the process.

*The Gold Star Line*, by L. T. Meade and Robert Eustace (Ward, Lock & Co.), is a collection of thrilling tales of the sea told by the purser of a great liner. In the good ship *Morning Star* sail all manner of men, and many strange things happen well worth the telling, and excellently well told.

ANOTHER collection of short stories is *A Mother's Holiday*, by John Strange Winter (Ward, Lock & Co.), written in the well-known vivacious style of that popular writer, and quite to be recommended as a plaything for an idle hour.

*The History of Rulace, or Rhiwlas; Ruedok, or Rhiwædog; Bala, its Lake; the Valley of the Dee River; and much more of Merionethshire and Counties adjacent thereto.* (Pewtress & Co.)—This work possesses little or no interest apart from the eccentric object of its author—Mr. R. J. Lloyd Price, the present owner of the house and estate of Rhiwlas, in Merionethshire. Having inherited a copy of the 1610 edition of Camden's 'Britannia' (which he supposed to have been originally written in Norman-French), and finding in it the name of his residence spelt as Rulace—obviously a misprint for Rulace, which is the English phonetic equivalent of the Welsh Rhiw-las—Mr. Price forthwith decides to "restore" the name of Rulace, as being "the ancient orthography which must be the most correct." As many persons have addressed inquiries to Mr. Price with reference to this change, he now puts forth this book as "a more discursive, and explanatory, and categorical reply than can be afforded to these querists by individual epistolary effort." For the sake of uniformity, we presume, he also changes Rhiwædog into Ruedok! As just now one of the guiding principles of the Ordnance Survey in their present revision of place-names is to adopt any spelling upon which an owner insists for the name of his property, it will be interesting to know whether the Department will adopt Mr. Price's fantastic orthography for their new maps. Apart from its letterpress, the present booklet is of artistic appearance, being printed in antique style, with fancy borders,

while it also contains some really beautiful photographs of the upper valley of the Dee.

*The Record of the Summer Excursions of the Upper Norwood Athenæum* is the organ of a useful association which has held its meetings for twenty-three years and visited various places of interest. These last year included Oxford, Farnham, Waverley, Slyfield, Stoke d'Abernon, Wheathampstead, and Deepdene. It is a mistake, however, that one member should contribute two papers, as is the case with Tottenham and Rochester, especially when neither is satisfactory. In the first, Mrs. Barrett Browning's poem 'Victoria's Tears,' which appeared in the *Athenæum* on the Queen's accession, is quoted from Pinnock's 'History of England.' In the paper on Rochester there are some curious references to Charles Dickens; the statement that "most of the works were written in the house you have visited to-day" is, of course, incorrect, as Gadshill did not become the novelist's home until 1859. Again, it is absurd to say that the Queen sent a telegram ordering Dickens's interment in Westminster Abbey. The chairman, the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, wisely makes the suggestion that some of the younger members should be induced to conduct rambles, and that the antiquarian features of the society should be retained. The record, which is edited by Mr. J. Stanley and Mr. W. F. Harradence, is carefully printed and well illustrated, thanks to the courtesy of the *Illustrated News*, the *Graphic*, *Sketch*, and the *Penny Illustrated Paper*.

CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE has issued a new edition, largely revised, of his admirable biography of *Etienne Dolet* (Macmillan). The bibliography has been much extended, and, thanks to the researches of Prof. Stryienski, the documents relating to Dolet's arrest at Troyes have been found. The deed of partnership between Dolet and Dulin has also been recovered.

*Lodge's Peerage and Baronetage* (Hurst & Blackett) has emerged like a phoenix from the flames, and appears to be as little injured as Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego. It looks as handsome as ever, and the preface makes no mention of the fire. In another year Lodge will attain his seventieth issue, a sufficient proof of the merits of the volume.—*The Era Almanack* ('Era' Office), Mr. Ledger's annual miscellany, is as welcome as usual.—We have also received from Messrs. Witherby & Co. the third issue of *The Royal Navy List, Diary, and Naval Handbook*. Mr. Carr Laughton contributes a good article on naval progress.

MESSRS. DENT have added to their pretty edition of Dickens's novels *Bleak House*, the work which marks transition between Dickens's earlier and later manners. Mr. Jerrold's introduction is good.

WE have received a most excellent supplementary volume to the fifth edition of Meyer's admirable *Konversations-Lexikon* (Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut). It retains the comprehensiveness of treatment that marks the original work, and carries the details up to the year just expired.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### ENGLISH.

##### Theology.

Mackey (H. O.), *Points, Parables, and Pictures*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Maclean (A.), *Triumphant Certainties, and other Sermons*, cr. 8vo. 5/  
Robertson (J. D.), *The Holy Spirit and Christian Service*, 5/  
Sessions (F.), *Isaiah, the Post-Prophet and Reformer*, 3/6  
Sheldon (W. L.), *An Ethical Sunday School*, cr. 8vo. 3/  
Watsford (J.), *Glorious Gospel Triumphs in Fiji and Australasia*, extra cr. 8vo. 3/6

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Armstrong (H. W.), *The Artistic Anatomy of the Horse*, oblong folio, 10/6 net.

##### Poetry and the Drama.

Donnelly (I.), *The Clipper*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Nature Pictures by American Poets, selected by A. R. Martie, cr. 8vo. 5/  
Spenser Anthology, 1548-91, edited by Prof. Arber, 2/6

##### History and Biography.

Arbuthnot (F. F.), *The Mysteries of Chronology*, 6/ net.  
Callow (E.), *Old London Tavern*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Clapham (J. H.), *The Causes of the War of 1792*, cr. 8vo. 4/6  
Joerg (J. A.), *Outlines of French History*, cr. 8vo. limp. 2/6  
Saint-Amand (I. de), *Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijo*, translated by E. G. Martin, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Sanderson (E.), *Historic Parallels to l'Affaire Dreyfus*, 6/  
Wilson (H. W.), *The Downfall of Spain*, roy. 8vo. 14/ net.  
Woolman (J.), *The Journal of*, cr. 8vo. 3/6

##### Geography and Travel.

Jay (B. A. H.), *A Glimpse of the Tropics*, illustrated, 6/  
Kingsley (G. H.), *Notes on Sport and Travel*, 8vo. 8/6 net.  
Russell (R.), *Natal, the Land and its Story*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 net.

##### Philology.

New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Glass-coach—Graded, by H. Bradley, folio, sewed, 5/  
*Science.*

Andrews (W.), *Diuturnal Theory of the Earth*, 8vo. 15/  
Dreyer (P. C.), *How to Get a First Class in Seamanship*, 5/  
Fiske (J.), *A Century of Science, and other Essays*, 8/6  
Leigh (M. C.), *The Witness of Creation*, cr. 8vo. 2/6  
Livingstone (W. P.), *Black Jamaica*, cr. 8vo. 4/  
Luff (A. P.) and Page (F. J. M.), *A Manual of Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic*, 12mo. 7/6  
Miles (E. H.), *Muscle, Brain, and Diet*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Paget (S.), *Experiments on Animals*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Parker (T. J.) and Haswell (W. A.), *A Manual of Zoology*, cr. 8vo. 10/6

##### General Literature.

Alexander (Mrs.), *Through Fire to Fortune*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Barnes (J.), *Drake and his Yeomen*, cr. 8vo. 8/6  
Bird (M.), *Lao-Ti the Celestial*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
Bloch (I. S.), *Modern Weapons and Modern War*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Clark (R.), *Golf*, 8vo. 5/ net.  
Cornish (J. F.), *Sour Grapes*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Earle (A. M.), *Child-Life in Colonial Days*, ex. cr. 8vo. 8/6 net.  
Francis (M. E.), *Yeoman Fleetwood*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Lodge (E.), *The Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire*, royal 8vo. 31/6  
Sergeant (A.), *A Rise in the World*, cr. 8vo. 6/  
Wemyss (G.), *A Fantasy in Fustian*, 8vo. 6/

##### FOREIGN.

##### Theology.

Hehn (J.), *Die Einsetzung des hl. Abendmahls als Beweis der Gottheit Christi*, 3m.  
Kautsch (E.), *Die Apokryphen u. Pseudepigraphen des Alten Testaments*, 2 vols. 20m.  
König (E.), *Die Originalität des neulich entdeckten hebräischen Sirachtextes*, 2m. 50.  
Monumenta Ordinis Fratrum Predicatorum Historica: Vol. 4, Part 2, *Acta Capitulum Generalium Ordinis*, 1304-78, 8m. 50.  
Schweitzer (A.), *Die Religionsphilosophie Kant's*, 7m.

##### Fine Art and Archaeology.

Lebègue (L.), *Cinquante Dessins pour illustrer les 'Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles'*, 60fr.  
Maitres (Les) de la Photographie, 12fr.  
Vuillier (G.), *Plaisirs et Jeux*, 24fr.

##### Bibliography.

Delalain (P.), *L'Imprimerie et la Librairie à Paris de 1789 à 1813*, 20fr.

##### Philosophy.

Alengry (F.), *Essai Historique et Critique sur la Sociologie chez Auguste Comte*, 10fr.

##### Political Economy.

Helfferich (K.), *Studien üb. Geld- u. Bankwesen*, 6m.

##### History and Biography.

Ballet (G.), *Swedenborg*, 2fr. 50.  
Cattelain (P.), *Mémoires du Chef de la Sûreté sous la Commune de Paris*, 3fr. 50.  
Egli (E.), *Analekten Reformatoria: I. Dokumente u. Abhandlgn. zur Geschichte Zwingli's u. seiner Zeit*, 5m. 60.  
Vaxelaire (J. C.), *Mémoires d'un Vétéran, 1791-1800*, 2fr.

##### Geography and Travel.

Bentzon (T.), *Femmes d'Amérique*, 3fr. 50.  
Berr (E.), *Au Pays des Nuits Blanches*, 2fr.

##### Science.

Baumgarten (P. v.) u. Tangl (F.), *Jahresbericht üb. die Fortschritte in der Lehre v. den pathogenen Mikroorganismen*, 1899, Part I, 10m.  
Hildebrand (Dr.), *Jahresbericht üb. die Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Chirurgie*, 1898, 25m.

##### General Literature.

Alix (A.), *Mirage d'Or*, 3fr. 50.  
Bach-Sinley (J.), *Contes à ma Belle*, 3fr. 50.  
Blaise (J.), *Similia*, 3fr. 50.  
Corday (M.), *Des Histoires*, 3fr. 50.  
Fleurigny (H. de), *La Féture*, 3fr. 50.  
France (H.), *L'Armée de John Bull*, 3fr. 50.  
Germain (A.), *Les Étollés*, 3fr. 50.  
Haussonville (Comte d'), *Salaires et Misères de Femmes*, 3fr. 50.  
Lauth (J.), *L'État Militaire des Principales Puissances Étrangères en 1900*, 7fr. 50.  
Robert (L. de), *Ninette*, 2fr.

#### MR. UNWIN'S 'CHAPBOOK.'

35, Gower Street, W.C., January, 1900.

ON returning to Europe after some months' absence I find that a translation made by me from a Russian story by V. Garshin, 'Attalea Princeps,' has appeared under my name in Mr. Fisher Unwin's 'Chapbook.'

For personal reasons into which I need not enter, it would be unpleasant to me to have any one misled into supposing me to have consented to the publication. I hope, therefore,



that you will allow me to explain the matter in your columns.

In 1893, I think, I offered to Mr. Fisher Unwin several translations. This one was rejected; but he forgot to return the MS., and I carelessly omitted to claim it. I heard no more of it till a few weeks ago, when proofs of the rejected translation were forwarded to me in America, with a request that I should correct and return them. Mr. Fisher Unwin was, at my request, informed of my objection to the appearance of my name in his publication, but had, it appears, already issued the volume. It is only fair to him to say that he then offered to pay me for the MS. if I would accept money for it; but this I could not do. I do not wish to dispute with him the possession of the story, and trouble you for space only in order to prevent a misunderstanding.

E. L. VOYNICH.

SIR THOMAS SMITH.

January 9, 1900.

I THINK there is something more than an "opinio potior" in favour of Sir Thomas Smith's ordination. In a volume of autobiographical and astrological notes preserved in the British Museum (Addit. MS. 325), Smith himself writes on fol. 3, "1546, A° 33 inchoante [quod coelebs essem] sacerdotio sum donatus [auctus] crossed out] ab eodem [i.e., episcopo Eliensi]." This is good evidence that Smith was ordained, not merely deacon, as your reviewer suggests, but also priest. The exact significance of the inserted phrase "quod coelebs essem" is open to doubt; but it is curious, especially when read with Smith's confession that an illegitimate son was born to him some two months later.

A. F. POLLARD.

\*\*\* If Smith's astrological notes stood alone there would be no difficulty; but we have also the fact that in the following year an apology had to be made in an official document for his not being a priest.

MEDÆVAL LONDON.

It is interesting to find that the valuable record 'The Receipt Roll of the Exchequer, 1185,' recently published by the London School of Economics, unexpectedly confirms, on two points, views I expressed in 'The Commune of London.' Dealing with the hanging of John "Senex," a tragedy which made a stir in the London of Henry II., I ventured to "suggest that Senex is merely an elegant Latinization of *Viel*, the name of a leading London family, which was usually Latinized *Vetulus*," and that therefore John "Vetulus," whose hanging is recorded on the Pipe Roll of 1175, was the same man. The above record now proves that William "Vetus" (i.e., Senex) or "le Veil," of London, was the brother of John "Vetulus," deceased. All three forms here occur together.

The other point was not a suggestion, but a conclusion on which I have long insisted, namely, that when the 'Dialogus' was written there was still no permanent Treasury at Westminster (p. 80). My insistence upon this point, in spite of contradiction, is now justified by this record, which proves, as its editor observes, that "the Westminster Exchequer closed its doors at the conclusion of the Michaelmas session," the bulk of the money then paid in being remitted to Winchester ("in thesauro Wintonie"), where was still, as I have insisted, the permanent central Treasury, while a relatively small balance was deposited in London, at the Temple. The Westminster Treasury, therefore, as I wrote in 'The Commune of London,' was "temporary, not permanent," even so late as 1185.

J. H. ROUND.

THE LIFE OF BABAR.

January 15, 1900.

I CERTAINLY did not intend to "suggest," as your reviewer imagines, that he had not read my book; his article is ample proof to the contrary, and I am sorry that I should appear ungrateful to so generous and appreciative a critic. But when he wrote that "how he [Babar] escaped.....is unknown, because there is a hiatus in the MSS. of the memoirs," it was natural to conclude that he had not noticed that I gave the conclusion of the adventure from the Turki version, which supplies the passages missing in the Persian MSS. Now it appears that your reviewer, in writing "unknown," intended to say that, though certainly known in the Turki version, the conclusion of the story there given may not be authentic. That is quite a different matter, and much too complicated to be discussed here. I may, however, remark that there is some doubt as to how far Erskine used a Turki version; that there are several Turki MSS. of the 'Memoirs' besides that used for Ilminsky's text; that M. Pavet de Courteille was not my sole authority; and that internal evidence seems to warrant the belief that the additional passages in question are genuine.

STANLEY LANE-POOLE.

A NEW 'IMAGE OF PITY.'

Richmond, Surrey, January 14, 1900.

LAST August, when examining a manuscript primer of the first half of the fifteenth century in the Cathedral Library at York (16, G. 5), I found attached to one of the leaves a print of an apparently unknown form of the Indulgence known as the 'Image of Pity.' It is from a single woodblock measuring  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. In the upper part there is a shield about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high, in which the instruments of the Passion are disposed. The Cross is in the centre with the Crown of Thorns hanging over it, two large nails on the two arms and a third in the lower part, on the sides of which are, on the left a hammer, and on the right a pair of tweezers. Behind the Cross two spears are arranged saltire-wise, the sponge being on the head to the right of the spectator. Above the hammer are two birch-rods crossed, and above the tweezers two scourges. About halfway up the cross there is a heart from which blood falls into a chalice a little below it. Outside the shield on either side of its base are the words "Ecce homo," and, below these, "Who sū euer deuoutely behouldith these armys of | criste haith vi. vii. lv. j. p̄r."

It will be seen that this interesting design differs from most of those known, including the six described by the late Henry Bradshaw in his 'Collected Papers,' in not having the figure of Christ standing before the Cross and the various instruments and emblems arranged as a border. The inscription and number of years of pardon differs in most cases, but at the Bodleian Library there is an 'Image of Pity' (MS. Rawl. D. 403) which has the words "Who sum euer deuoutely beholdith. | these armys off cristis passyon hat | vi M. vijC lv yeris off pardon," closely resembling those given above, although the design is a *Pieta*. This is clearly of the end of the fifteenth century, or perhaps of the beginning of the sixteenth century, as is also the example I have described. As the primer in which it occurs is of York use, it is not unlikely that the Indulgence was printed in that city. Mr. Gordon Duff has ascertained that there were printers in York by the end of the fifteenth century, and this may turn out to be one of their earliest productions.

The Cathedral Library at York is a rich and little-known one. It is regrettable that some of its treasures, like those of many another library, have been allowed to suffer from damp, though most of the books are now well protected.

S. C. COCKERELL.

'ALPINE MEMORIES.'

40, Silver Crescent, Gunnersbury, W.

I SHOULD be obliged to the reviewer of 'Alpine Memories' if he would direct me to the passage in which I use "crevasse" in a misleading sense. I hold my use of "descension" justified by the constant and popular use of the contrasting noun "ascension," as in "Ascension Day." What need to find an "English equivalent" for a word which Shakspeare puts into the mouth of Prince Henry (in 'Henry IV.')? "To put in an appearance" is certainly not slang; it is, I believe, a legal phrase, and is defined uncontumeliously in Webster, the 'New English Dictionary,' &c. It would be unkind to suspect that, according to his criterion, your reviewer's phrase "it is all very well" is also slang.

To enter on the general question of translating from the French would be a thankless task. If I had framed my sentences after the genius of the language I was writing in, I should have produced a piece of English literature. That would have been nice, but it is not quite what I was aiming at. I wished as far as possible to reproduce the effect of French rhetoric, of French feeling, in English—well aware that I should test the elasticity of our literary forms, but confident that I should not dislocate them. In passages where Javelle was merely imparting information—was not a stylist—I admit that I have not disdained to employ colloquial English.

Allow me to ask one more question. If inaccuracy is painful to your reviewer, why should he depreciate the value of my corrections of the original text?

W. H. CHESSON.

\*\*\* The misuse of "crevasse" occurs on p. 135, where it is used, so far as can be gathered from the text, to denote the cranny between the rock and the ice at the side of a couloir. "Ascension Day" is technical. We do not say the "ascension" or "descension" of a mountain, but "ascent" and "descent."

SALE.

MESSRS. HODGSON included the following in their sale last week: Ravenscroft's *Briefe Discourse of the True Use of Charactering the Degrees of Perfection in Music*, 1614 (exceedingly scarce), 39l. Shelley's *Laon and Cythna*, uncut, 1818, 13l. Rogers's *Italy*, proofs, 4l. Orme's *Military and Naval Anecdotes*, 5l. 2s. 6d. Norfolk Archaeology, 15 vols., 11l. 10s. Egypt Exploration Fund, 20 vols., 9l. Book-Prices Current, 13 vols. (the first five in numbers), 11l. 17s.

DR. JAMES MARTINEAU.

THE death of James Martineau, at the patriarchal age of ninety-four, removes a thinker of considerable power and influence and a personality of even greater significance. Almost alone among modern English philosophers he exercised his influence for over fifty years in the main through oral teaching, and he published his first philosophic book of importance at the mature age of eighty. He thus approximates more nearly to the Greek type of the sage than almost any professed philosopher of the century. It is true that neither Sir William Hamilton nor T. H. Green produced any important work during his lifetime, but in both cases this was due to the accident of a comparatively early death. Martineau deliberately chose to sum up a long life of thought at an advanced age.

This somewhat impaired the value and effectiveness of his published work when it finally appeared in the eighties, dealing as it did with the conditions of thought in the sixties. There was an old-world flavour about speculations which treated Malebranche and Cudworth as still living forces in the world of thought, and left Kant and his school out

of account. It was difficult for the student to wrench his mind from the problems of the present to those of the past, and even more difficult to connect the two on the large lines of logical development laid down in the 'Types of Ethical Theory.'

Not that Martineau was unaware of the more recent forms which the everlasting problems of life and mind had taken, chiefly owing to the rise of the evolution doctrine. Indeed, his position in the history of English speculation might best, perhaps, be defined as that of Defender of the Faith against the assaults of naturalism and agnosticism. His duels in the magazines and in pamphlets with Prof. Huxley were the chief means by which the public outside the ranks of his scholars were made aware of the existence of a thinker valiant enough and capable enough to check the tempestuous onslaughts of biological investigators—"the young, light-hearted masters of the West"—on the old citadels of faith. By a curious irony the foremost post in the struggle for faith was held by the distrusted heretic of earlier days whose candidature for the Grote Professorship at University College had alarmed the orthodox almost as much as it raised the ire of the secularists, and finally resulted in rejection.

Martineau has himself given the stages by which he was led from the Benthamism of his earlier days to the idealism of his maturer teaching. In large measure his development was logical and independent, as John Stuart Mill noticed at the beginning of the forties, but it was the renewed study of Greek philosophy under Trendelenburg in Berlin at their end that completed the transformation. Henceforth he held a position which took account of the English developments of thought from the standpoint of the revived and renewed Aristotle of Germany. In particular, he "made earnest," as the Germans say, with the category of causality, and saw in the Divine Will the essence of the world-energy both in nature and in man. It was by demanding a volitional element in cause that he met Huxley's phenomenalism most effectively. It is this principle which he calls to his aid in refuting Spinoza, in whom he rightly saw the most powerful opponent to the orthodox doctrine. His monograph on that philosopher is perhaps his most effective critical work, and in it the influence of Trendelenburg is plainly discernible.

It was in the facts of the moral life that he sought and discovered the antidote to naturalism. His treatise on the 'Types of Ethical Theory' is thus his chief work, and in it is to be found his most powerful criticism of the claims of evolution to explain the universe of real being. His own more original contribution to ethical theory—the criterion of morality as obedience to the higher of two conflicting motives—has failed to command any wide assent among professed students of ethics, owing to the difficulty of mixed motives; but the elaborate discussion which leads up to the determination of the scale of motives is a valuable contribution to ethical theory, owing to its wide inductions of ethical facts and the acute deductions, often of practical significance, drawn from them.

The whole foundation of his ethics was theological, hence a certain weakness in a theory which claimed to be, in his own phraseology, idio-psychological, or independent, yet turned out to be based on certain theological postulates. These he endeavoured to substantiate in his second contribution to thought, his 'Study of Religion.' Here he made a bold attempt to revive teleology, notwithstanding its supposed disappearance under Darwinian attack, and gave his readers, as it were, a tenth Bridgewater treatise. It can scarcely be said that the attempt was a success, though the spirit with which the attack was made by a veteran of eighty-three was itself sufficient to give distinction to the book. Yet a certain harshness of style compared

with the 'Types' was a significant sign that not even a Martineau could defy time with impunity.

For one of the most striking things about his contributions to English thought was their style, which contrasted so favourably with the cacophonies of the Neo-Hegelians. Only Mill can vie with him as a stylist among the professed philosophers, and even Mill he surpassed in grace if not in lucidity. It has been plausibly argued that this combination of clearness and elegance in Martineau's style was due to his Huguenot descent, and he was only rivalled in this regard by Newman, himself derived from the same stock.

The style certainly reflected the man in Martineau's case. The beauty of order, the nobility of tone, the chastened enthusiasm, the austerity of truth with the charm of sincerity, shone out both in the man and his books. No one that has been honoured by his acquaintance even in the slightest degree can have failed to be touched by the grave yet winning courtesy, the utter absence of self-consciousness, the consistent appeal to none but the highest motives, the constant endeavour to seek and disseminate the truth. These will be a permanent influence with his pupils and friends, and enable us to understand how he preferred to teach rather by personal influence than by the printed page, master as he was of the art of the written word. Yet his books suffered by the choice, and they came too late to secure him his due place in the development of English thought, which was rather by the side of Mill and Hamilton than of Darwin and Green. JOSEPH JACOBS.

### Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. have now in the press and will shortly issue a volume consisting of a corpus of all the early English Rolls of Arms. Though versions of some of these Rolls have appeared in print since the days of Nicolas and Palgrave, the want of accuracy in many of them and the difficulty of collating these scattered documents have deprived them of their chief interest and value for the historian and antiquary. This will be the first volume of a series edited by Mr. Oswald Barron and Mr. St. John Hope, which is intended to form an exhaustive and definitive library of English heraldry. The subsequent volumes treat of the history, grammar, and art of heraldry, and include a complete 'Armory and Ordinary of English Medieval Arms.' The volumes will be profusely illustrated.

THE *Westminster Gazette* hinted last Saturday at the coming retirement of the editor of the *Standard*, and since then the *World* has announced it without any circumlocution, although it was supposed, a few days ago, to be a profound secret carefully guarded. Mr. Mudford is the oldest of the editors of the London morning papers, and has directed the policy of the *Standard* with great ability and resolution. He has been emphatically an autocrat.

To the *Cornhill Magazine* for February Major Arthur Griffiths contributes an article on that—at the present time—much-discussed branch of the War Office known as "the Intelligence Department"; and Freiherr von Elft furnishes one of his pictures of Boer life in his sketch entitled 'At a Free-State Toll-Bar.' Mr. Andrew Lang discusses in 'The Mystery of Lord Bate-man' the authorship of that ballad, with which the names of Thackeray, Dickens, and Cruikshank have been associated; Mr.

Alexander Innes Shand sketches, in 'The Scyophant of the Last Century,' the career of the notorious George Bubb Dodington; and the Rev. H. C. Beeching defends 'Izaak Walton's Life of Donne' against a recent adverse criticism. The fiction in this number comprises a South African tale, entitled 'By the Waters of Marah,' by Mr. William Charles Scully; 'Miss Sophia's Prescription,' by Miss Stuart-Langford; and chaps. iv.-vi. of Henry Seton Merriman's serial story 'The Isle of Unrest.'

MR. E. H. BUSK has retired from the chairmanship of Convocation of the University of London, after holding that office for eight years. At the meeting of Convocation on Monday last Mr. Busk mentioned a very satisfactory result of the steps which have been taken to reorganize the University. It appears to be anticipated, from information which has reached the Statutory Commission, that as many as a thousand students from the colonies and the United States may attend the University for "post-graduate" or other courses of research.

THE Charity Commissioners have produced their new scheme for the management of Dean Colet's foundation and the government of St. Paul's School. The scheme will, of course, pass through the process prescribed by the Endowed Schools Act. As it is the outcome of the compromise to which we referred some time ago, which was accepted by the friends of the school as generally satisfactory, it is not probable that any serious difficulty will stand in the way of a final settlement.

M. LEOPOLD ROTHSCCHILD has undertaken to establish a prize in King's College School for the encouragement of the study of French and German. This may be regarded as one of many indications of the increased usefulness and prosperity of the school since its migration from the Strand to its present home at Wimbledon.

THE 'History of Surrey' in the "Victoria History of the Counties of England" will be edited by Mr. Montagu S. Giuseppe, secretary of the Surrey Archaeological Society, and Mr. H. E. Malden, M.A.

THE death in his eightieth year is announced of Mr. C. P. Mason, the compiler of an 'English Grammar' which has run through a great number of editions, and other school-books. Mr. Mason was also a considerable contributor to Sir W. Smith's 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography.' He for many years kept a private school at Denmark Hill.

WE are glad to hear that the German Emperor has conferred upon Prof. Buchheim, of King's College, London, the "Rothe Adler-Orden Dritter Classe," on account of his services rendered to the study of German literature in this country.

By the will of a wealthy Africander, Dr. W. Hiddingh, the Cape University profits to the extent of 25,000*l.*, with a site for new university buildings, and 5,000*l.* for the foundation of a scholarship. The South Africa College receives from the same source a legacy of 10,000*l.*

A MEMOIR of the late Mr. Charles Tomlinson, by his niece, Mary Tomlinson, is nearly ready for publication by Mr. Elliot Stock.



M. GEORGES MICHEL, of the *Journal des Débats* and the *Économiste Français*, has succumbed to an attack of influenza at the age of fifty-six. He was one of the most distinguished writers on economics in France, and a close friend of M. Léon Say, to whose memory he lately devoted a book entitled 'Léon Say: sa Vie et ses Œuvres.' He contributed largely to Léon Say's 'Dictionnaire d'Économie Politique,' and also wrote a remarkable 'Éloge de Vauban.'

It is interesting to note that, notwithstanding the severe censorship of the press in Finland, the total number of Finnish and Swedish periodicals published there during 1899 rose from 208 in the previous year to 217. Of these 134 were in Finnish, 79 in Swedish, and 4 in both languages. A few, however, were suspended or suppressed before the year was out.

THERE are no Parliamentary Papers of general interest this week.

## SCIENCE

### RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

UNDER a rather startling, but misleading title a bright book, *The Revival of English Agriculture*, has been issued by Messrs. Jarrold & Sons from the pen of Mr. Anderson Graham, Special Commissioner on Agriculture to the *Morning Post*. In twenty-nine chapters the following subjects are discussed very briefly within 276 small octavo pages: Proofs of Revival; How Derelict Essex was Saved; A London Shopkeeper on English Butter; Jersey to the Rescue; Lord Fitzharding's Dairy; Views of Co-operation; Lord Northbrook and his Tenants; Co-operative Marts; The Vale of Avon; Farming on the Cotswolds; Lord Bathurst's Flax-fields; Farming in Northumberland; A Dealer in Poultry; A National Organization; England's Market Garden; Flowers, Fruit, and Ladies; A Cider Enthusiast; Reading and Lady Warwick's Hostel; Education and Agriculture; The Duke of Portland's Theory; Land and Light Railways; The Farmer's Box; Farming in Germany; Farming in France; Why Farming Pays in France; Farming in Italy; Farming in America; The Rural Exodus; and The Views of Sir John Bennet Lawes. The handy volume provides interesting matter, and will repay perusal, but the reader must not expect to find the great subject of English agriculture discussed except in a casual fashion. While all sorts of side issues, valuable enough in a minor local way, have been inquired into, and in a majority of cases hopefully reported on, yet the backbone of the agriculture of this country seems to have been almost left out. For example, although we have charming essays on the growing of strawberries, the making of jam, and a host of other subjects, in addition to those enumerated above, practically nothing is said of the all-important live-stock interest of the country, on the success or failure of which so much of British agriculture depends; or of the great changes which have taken place in the systems of rotation of crops—the introduction of catch crops, for example, which have practically revolutionized agriculture in many important areas of England; the change in the methods of cultivation; the increased beneficial and inexpensive use of the grubber in place of the plough in the cultivation of greencrop land; the enormous improvements in the methods of manuring agricultural crops; the rational treatment of both temporary and permanent pastures; and the improved varieties of crop and pasture plants which have recently been introduced. But the climax mounts almost to

absurdity when it is suggested that in market gardening and *la petite culture* generally, where the spade takes the place of the plough, is to be found the salvation of British agriculture, especially after the statement of the increasing difficulty of retaining people upon the land in competition with the less laborious and more sociable employments in large centres of population, and still more especially when Sir John Lawes, with all his great experience, says distinctly that he has no remedy to suggest. In dealing with the influence of our system of education in connexion with the rural exodus our author misses the crux of the position by not noticing that the weak point is not in the greater amount of education that country boys have the opportunity of getting, but in the removal of them during the early years of their life—the school period—from that close association with the country which gives them an interest in and familiarity with rural surroundings. This removal provides ample opportunity to develop habits of trifling—for unfortunately the majority of them do not study—and their time would be better, as formerly, devoted, at least during the busy seasons on the farm, to the acquisition of experience in manual labour, which the older a boy grows becomes an increasing drudgery to him.

We have often praised the series known as "Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel." Several volumes of recent issue on various extra-European portions of the globe have seemed to us admirable and almost perfect specimens of what such books should be. The difficulties of dealing in a similar way with Europe are considerable, and it is not easy to see how they could be better overcome than by Mr. George Chisholm in the first volume, which contains the mainland of Europe, as the title-page tells us, "excluding the North-West." The United Kingdom is excluded, as are Sweden and Norway; France is included in the volume. In the account of the ethnology of European Russia the Ugrio-Finnish race is described in its Finmark home on both sides of the Baltic, though now almost confined to the north in Finland; but insufficient attention is paid to the Finnish element in other parts of European Russia. We are told, for example, that in the neighbourhood of Kazan there are Tartar settlements. The fact is that the population of that part of Russia is almost entirely non-Russian. The Government of Kazan, the Government of Viatka, the Government of Perm, and a vast district round are inhabited by different tribes of the Ugrio-Finnish race, of whom a portion during the Tartar conquest were converted to Mohammedanism, but of whom the majority remained pagan until lately, and are now Orthodox. The Ugrio-Finnish tribes of the east central parts of European Russia are most interesting. The usual geographer's error of representing the Ural as something like a continuous chain is perpetrated in all the maps in this volume. The text rightly tells us that for 150 miles south of latitude 59° the extreme height of the Ural does not exceed 2,000 feet. But at this distance from the sea 2,000 feet is no hill at all; that is to say, a mere roll of the surface is all that marks the supposed chain of the Ural in many places. It is, indeed, possible to go from Calais a long way into Siberia without seeing anything else so like a hill as the northernmost slopes of the Harz as discerned from Hanover, or a pretty wooded cliff at Wilna, which is only about 200 feet in height.

### ASTRONOMICAL LITERATURE.

DR. ISAAC ROBERTS has recently published ('Knowledge' Office) a second volume of his *Photographs of Stars, Star-Clusters, and Nebulae*, containing twenty-eight plates obtained at Crowborough with the same instruments and by the same methods as those in the former volume,

which appeared in 1893. He remarks, however, that, owing to the improvements in the manufacture of photographic films and the extended data now available for discussion, certain deductions concerning the evolution of stellar systems are now permissible which six years ago would have been justly considered premature. In the first place he points out that comparisons between the photographs of the great nebula in Andromeda, of that in Orion, of those about the Pleiades, and of regions of the Milky Way in the constellation Cygnus taken years ago and taken recently under much longer exposure and with improved instrumental means, show no extension of nebulosity or increase in the number of stars involved, the only difference exhibited being that the star-images and the nebulosities have greater density on the later plates. Somewhat more than a century has elapsed since Laplace suggested that the solar system might have been evolved out of nebulous matter; but the evidence is now very strong that stellar systems have also been evolved from matter similar in its constitution. To Lord Rosse is due the credit of recognizing the spiral character of the large and bright nebula in Canes Venatici, as well as of many others. A comparison between his measurement of the nebula taken in 1872 and the photographs recently obtained by Dr. Roberts shows, with a high degree of probability, that a revolution of the whole on its nucleus is taking place, and similar motions are doubtless in progress in others.

"We also know of the existence of dark bodies, probably extinct suns and planets, but of their frequency and number we can form no conception. The movements of these bodies are also in various directions with reference to each other. Hence it is not an unreasonable assumption that collisions must take place amongst them—that stars may collide with stars or with nebulae, or that nebulae may collide with each other."

Dr. Roberts proceeds to consider the effect of these meetings, coupled with the fact of the more or less sudden appearance of new stars, both in historical records and in our own time, when the circumstances can be more carefully studied. From these considerations he submits as a probable inference that collisions between bodies in space may be one of the causes leading to the evolution of new stellar systems out of the wreckage of those pre-existent.

The publication of Prof. Newcomb's Tables of the heliocentric motions of Uranus and Neptune (forming Parts III. and IV. of Vol. VII. of *Astronomical Papers prepared for the Use of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*) marks the completion of a work projected when he took charge of the American 'Nautical Almanac' Office in 1877, i.e., the construction of new tables of the eight major planets, based on consistent and uniform elements and masses and on all the available observations since 1750. A special discussion of residual errors in longitude has been made with reference to the interesting question of a planet exterior to Neptune influencing its motion; these were not found to be of the systematic character which they would show if arising from the action of an unknown body.

We have received the Report of the Superintendent (Capt. C. H. Davis) of the United States Naval Observatory for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899. The Astronomical Director (Prof. Harkness) gives an account of the work effected with the large telescope, the 26-inch equatorial having been employed as usual almost exclusively on faint and difficult objects, which could not well be reached with smaller instruments, and in spectroscopic observations for measuring the motions of stars in the line of sight. A large number of close double stars was observed, and the place of the companion of Sirius was determined, but only once. The 12-inch equatorial was employed in observing small planets, comets, occultations of stars by the moon, and eclipses of Jupiter's

satellites. The work of the transit-circle was limited to the observation of the sun, moon, and planets, together with stars the places of which were wanted for special purposes; and the prime vertical transit instrument was used throughout the year, in connexion with the 5-inch steel altazimuth, for determining variations of latitude and the constants of aberration and nutation. Continuous use was made of the photoheliograph from October 11th, 1898, when the work of daily photographing the sun was commenced. Prof. Harkness is also the director of the American 'Nautical Almanac,' of the present state of which we have already spoken. All the buildings of the observatory, it may be remarked, are in excellent condition; and for the first time, in June, 1899, a board of visitors was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to examine and report upon the condition and requirements of the observatory.

#### THE CONFERENCE OF SCIENCE TEACHERS.

A STRIKING conference was held last week by the London Technical Education Board. Not only did Sir John Lubbock open the first meeting at the Imperial Institute, but four out of the six chief speakers at the gatherings who had been asked to deal with the science of natural history were specialists accustomed to teach their science under conditions as to time and number of pupils very different from those in which the school masters and mistresses who formed the audience usually find themselves. Even the two readers of papers who actually taught in schools were thorough enthusiasts, willing to do much and ready to overcome many difficulties for their science.

There can be no reasonable doubt that the methods of practical training in accurate observation of actual things, which were urged upon the meeting, are the ones that should be adopted in science teaching of all kinds. It is equally certain that in the present circumstances they cannot be adopted in schools where, as Prof. Armstrong said, head masters "suffer" science work rather than "welcome" it. Also, unless the teachers are in love with their subject the ideal will not be very nearly approached. It must soon be recognized that science is not a subject on a par with history or geography, and must not be so considered when time-tables are being made out. Literary education may be carried on as part and parcel of elementary science work. This was demonstrated by Prof. Armstrong's juvenile assistants in regard to physical research; and in the discussion on the second day the same advantage was claimed for biology.

In dealing with the 'Teaching of Botany in Schools' Prof. Miall, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, said that he would first of all replace the botany culled by the teacher from an elementary text-book with practical and experimental work. Furthermore, he would introduce rambles and out-of-door lessons into the ordinary school course. Happily, through the agency of some County Councils and isolated individuals, we may say that something has already been done in England towards this. In the next place, he would very rightly have everything subordinated to the physiology of plant nutrition and reproduction, and hence deemed it necessary that his special teaching should be preceded by some practical chemistry and physics. Before the latter, however, should come object-lessons in the junior forms, chiefly on living things, but preferably not in a series. The interest aroused by these, he well thinks, might be maintained by the school natural history society when the other sciences are occupying working hours. The ages he mentioned, however, show that rural elementary schools, in which the necessity of teaching something about plant-life had already been referred to as recognized by agriculturists, were not in the mind of Prof. Miall at this period of his address.

In connexion with early lessons at least, the following maxims were suggested: (1) no technical terms in Latin or Greek; (2) no lectures or information lessons; (3) no books in class as a rule; (4) all lessons to be examinations of actual, and chiefly of live plants; (5) nothing to be told to the class which they can find out for themselves. In the last sentence Prof. Miall advocates the placing of the pupil in the position of a primitive investigator so far as his own knowledge goes, whilst he allows the teacher to guide the learner, so that the stages which the race of workers in his subject has gone through may be shortened in his individual case. Details Prof. Miall would not enter into, but he mentioned two things essential to the work—a compound microscope for each student, and an experimental plot of ground. He had also much to say about "time" and examinations, the syllabuses for which, though intended as a safeguard for the teacher, ended in his complete subjugation, leaving him no choice and no hope. It was pointed out that by allowing the teacher some share in the testing of his students the examination difficulty might be got rid of—rather an optimistic suggestion. The Victoria University has been setting an example in this last respect.

Following Prof. Miall, Miss von Wyss, of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, read a paper on 'Object Lessons on Botany.' She objected, however, to early specializing in natural history, and occupied herself with giving suggestive outlines for a course of lessons, dwelling on "exact observation" and "the training of literary and aesthetic taste" to be aimed at.

Sir John Lubbock, speaking during the discussion, hoped that, for the sake of the agricultural labourer, botany would be taught in country schools; he further expressed himself as entirely in accord with Prof. Miall's views, and dwelt on the wisdom of teaching a few subjects well at one time.

With Sir Henry Roscoe in the chair, Prof. Armstrong showed, by means of lantern-slides as well as by experiments, conducted and verbally explained by his three children, how a most interesting course of 'Juvenile Research' in physics had been devised, the starting-point being a simple statement found in a story-book which the children had set themselves to prove.

On the second day the Conference adjourned to the Shoreditch Technical Institute, where the Prout-Newcombe Natural History Collection was on view. This large series of specimens has been offered to the Technical Education Board on condition that it is made useful in a way that the donor approves. Although the collection contains many valuable objects, there is not the least doubt that it would take a very great deal of labour to make it of any real educational value from a museum point of view. A skilled curator would prefer to have empty cases, and a tithe of the money value set upon the present exhibition, while the donor would hardly like to see a large percentage of his old-time treasures discarded to make room for explanatory labels of a modern kind.

Illness prevented Prof. Woods Hutchinson from giving his address on 'The Teaching of Natural History in Schools'; but the corresponding paper on 'Object Lessons' was read by Mr. J. W. Tutt, a Board School master, and a well-known entomologist. He criticized the ideas held apparently by the Education Department that such lessons are mere information lessons, to be taught with pictures, with a black-board and with words. Most of his hearers agreed with him that such "objects" as quarries and Atlantic liners are not the most suitable ones, and very tersely and to the point did he give the true meaning of an object-lesson in natural history. We must not forget the accusation made against the natural history reading-books which the London School Board recommend in connexion with the teaching. There

is not one, said Mr. Tutt, which is not full of gross and mischievous errors.

Sir John Donnelly presided over the last meeting, which was devoted to 'Metal Work as a Form of Manual Instruction in Schools.' Prof. Ripper and Mr. Beavis raised a lively discussion, which went to show that the value of the training was to those who would benefit by it in after life. A suggestive idea with regard to manual instruction to older students was given by Prof. Ripper. He pointed out that but a few in a hundred could profit by a theoretical course, and by their brains become successful men; the remaining and larger number were liable to disappointment, having been through lessons that were not adapted to their capabilities. On the other hand, a practical class in manual instruction to which they could have been drafted might have made successes of them in another way.

#### SOCIETIES.

ASIATIC.—Jan. 9.—Sir W. W. Hunter, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. E. J. Rapson gave an address on 'Recent Discoveries in Indian Numismatics.' The most noteworthy of these were: square bronze coins of Uddehika with inscriptions in ancient Brāhmī characters, probably of about the fourth century B.C. (Uddehika was already known from Varāhamihira's 'Brhatsamhitā,' but had not been hitherto represented numismatically); a silver signet-ring of Nandivadhā inscribed in Asoka characters (the resemblance of this seal to the coins of Pantaleon and Agathocles in point of workmanship and epigraphy made it probable that its date was about 200 B.C., and that it came from the neighbourhood of the ancient Taxila); a coin of the Arjunāyanas with types similar to those of the Yaudheyas, and therefore supporting the view, already gathered from inscriptions, that an intimate connexion existed between these two peoples; an ancient cast coin of Eran with new types and an inscription in Brāhmī characters; coins of two newly discovered members—Uttamadatta and Sēadatta—of the dynasty usually known as the Hindu princes of Matturā; coins of Prabhākara, a newly discovered member of the Nāga dynasty of Padmāvati (Narwar); a silver coin of the Gadhīyā-kā paśā class, bearing the name of Chitta-rāja, who is to be identified with the Śāhāhā prince (Northern Konkau) of this name, who is known from inscriptions (the importance of this coin was not merely that it was the first specimen which could be attributed to this dynasty, but also that it supplied a means of dating the Gadhīyā-kā paśā class, which must now be regarded as having persisted in Western India for some three centuries longer than had previously seemed probable); and two unique gold coins, one of Vatsādama (probably ninth century A.D.), and the other of Saravarman (of about the eleventh century). Mr. Rapson called attention to the importance for the reconstruction of ancient Indian history of the evidence of coins. He deplored the fact that collectors in India had not paid more attention to the numerous classes of early native coinages, as distinguished from those which were derived from a Greek source; and he expressed the hope that a branch of numismatics so singularly fertile in discoveries would attract more followers among those who had opportunities for collecting in India.—A discussion followed, in which Prof. Bendall, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Kennedy, Dr. Pope, Mr. Thomas, and Dr. Codrington took part.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 14.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—Capt. Hutton exhibited two leather cudgel-hilts temp. James I.—The Rev. J. T. Fowler, Local Secretary for Durham, gave an account of an examination of the grave of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral last March. The main object in view was to look for any remains of the Anglian or other coffins that were known to have been left in the grave after the hasty proceedings of 1827, and it was not intended to open the coffin then made, or to disturb its contents. That coffin, however, was found to have been made of such poor material, and was, moreover, so lightly constructed, that it had become completely disintegrated. In its place was only a heap of bones, decayed wood, &c. The bones were accordingly "translated," with all possible care and reverence, into a new oak coffin provided with a horizontal partition. A large quantity of bones that had no doubt been venerated as relics having been laid in the bottom of the coffin, those which appeared to have belonged to a single body were arranged in their proper order upon the upper floor or partition, and with them was laid a skull that had been much hacked about by sharp weapons, corresponding with



that of St. Oswald, as described by Reginald of Durham, who wrote as an eye-witness in 1104. All the fragments of wood and iron that were found underneath were taken out, and some carved portions of coffins have been fitted together with very interesting results, as may be seen in the latter part of the recent illustrated catalogue of sculptured stones, &c., in the Durham Chapter Library. The bones were all examined and catalogued by Dr. Selby Plummer and Dr. Fowler, and Dr. Plummer has written a special report on those of the main skeleton and on the skull supposed to be St. Oswald's. With regard to the former, he thinks it is to the last degree improbable that if the skeleton of one of the later inhabitants of the monastery had ever been substituted for that of St. Cuthbert, as has been alleged, such a skeleton would have agreed, as the one now found does, with all we know of St. Cuthbert's, in the type of skull, the height, the age, the evidence of the disease we have reason to believe St. Cuthbert suffered from, and the considerable remains of periosteum, ligaments, &c., still adherent to the bones, as might be expected in the case of a desiccated or mummified body. Then, again, the skull which can hardly be doubted to be St. Oswald's was found with the complete skeleton, whereas, if the body of St. Cuthbert had been hidden away anywhere, the skull of St. Oswald would be sure to have gone with it. On the whole, the evidence from the bones is corroborative of the genuineness of the relics, and against any substitution. The sides of the grave were examined for any portions of the shrine that might have been used as walling material, and about a dozen Purbeck marble slabs, 5 in. thick, including the corner pieces, were taken out, and when fitted together formed a course of stones 10 ft. by 6 ft. 3 in. outside, and 7½ ft. by 3 ft. 9 in. inside. These stones are now kept above ground, new ones having been built into the sides of the grave to take their places. On March 17th, 1899, the new coffin, containing all the relics, was placed in the grave, the Dean, the Sacrist, and others attending and conducting an appropriate service.—The President, by permission of Lord Hastings, exhibited a MS. volume of the fifteenth century containing several interesting treatises. Amongst them are an English translation of the rubrics of the 'Liber Regalis,' describing the forms and ceremonies for the coronation of kings and queens; a poem on the coronation of Henry VI., with an account of the procession and banquet; and a short notice of the Assize of Bread, giving the weight of the farthing loaf when the price of wheat ranged from 12d. to 12s. a bushel. There is also a copy of the letter to the king detailing the manner of conducting judicial duels, and two challenges received and answered victoriously by Sir John Asteley. The volume also contains some very interesting illuminations descriptive of these encounters. The whole seems at once to have been in the possession of Henry, Prince of Wales.

Jan. 11.—Viscount Dillon, President, in the chair.—This being an evening appointed for the election of Fellows, no papers were read.—Mr. W. Rome exhibited two Greek helmets and some other objects of interest.—Mr. Thorpe exhibited two medals with Judaea Capta and a doubly engraved gem.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Messrs. F. Madan, Arthur Denman, John Brinton, W. H. Hall, G. Hubbard, and G. J. Turner.

METEOROLOGICAL.—Jan. 17.—Annual Meeting.—Mr. F. C. Bayard, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read the report of the Council, which showed that the most noteworthy event in connexion with the Society had been the removal from Great George Street to new rooms at 70, Victoria Street. This step was rendered necessary by the acquisition of the former premises by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings for the erection of new Government offices.—Mr. F. C. Bayard, in his presidential address, discussed the meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during the fifty-one years 1848-98, and brought out in a novel way many interesting features in the variability of the observations of the barometer, maximum and minimum temperatures, relative humidity, direction of the wind, and rainfall. These were shown in a diagrammatic form on the screen by means of a number of lantern-slides. The address was also illustrated by various views of the Royal Observatory and of the instruments employed.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers and Council for the ensuing year: President, G. J. Symons; Vice-Presidents, R. Bentley, Capt. A. Carpenter, H. N. Dickson, and Sir C. E. Peck; Treasurer, C. T. Williams; Secretaries, F. C. Bayard and E. Mawley; Foreign Secretary, Dr. R. H. Scott; Council, F. J. Brodie, R. H. Curtis, W. H. Dines, W. Ellis, Major Lamorock Flower, Capt. M. W. C. Hepworth, J. Hopkinson, R. Inwards, B. Latham, Dr. H. R. Mill, R. C. Mossman, and Capt. D. Wilson-Barker.

MATHEMATICAL.—Jan. 11.—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, V.P., in the chair.—The following Members were elected: the Misses B. M. and F. E. Cave Browne Cave, and Mr. H. W. Richmond.—Prof. Love gave an account of a paper by Mr. J. H. Michell, entitled 'Elementary Distributions of Plane Stress'.—Lieut.-Col. Cunningham (Mr. A. B. Kempe in the chair) communicated a preliminary sketch of a 'General Method of Factorization of Biquadratics,' with special reference to quartans,  $N=x^4+y^4$ .—The following papers were communicated in abstract, viz., 'A Problem in Resonance, illustrative of the Mechanical Theory of the Selective Absorption of Light,' by Prof. H. Lamb, and 'An Abstract Simple Group of Order 25,920,' by Dr. L. E. Dickson.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. Royal Academy, 4.—'Painting in Enamel, Part II,' Prof. H. Spencer.  
— London Institution, 5.—'The Future of History,' Prof. F. York Powell.  
— Aristotelian, 8.—'The Double Effect of Mental Stimuli,' Mrs. S. Bryant.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'The Nature and Yield of Metalliferous Deposits,' Lecture I, Mr. H. B. Brough, (Cantor Lectures).  
— Institute of British Architects, 8.—'The John Rylands Memorial Library,' Mr. B. Champneys.  
— Geographical, 8.—'An Expedition to the Summit of Mount Kenya, British East Africa,' Mr. H. J. Mackinder.  
Tues. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Structure and Classification of Fishes,' Lecture II, Prof. E. Ray Lankester.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Swing-Bridges over the River Weaver at Northwich,' Mr. J. A. Sauer.  
— Zoological, 8.—'Notes on some Remains of *Gryposphenium* (*Neomysodon*) from the Associated Mammals from Patagonia,' Mr. A. Smith-Woodward; 'A Collection of Insects and Arachnids made in Somaliland,' Mr. C. V. A. Peet and others; 'The Mammals obtained in Southern Abyssinia by Lori Lovat,' Mr. W. E. de Winton.  
Wed. Society of Arts, 8.—'Local Government and its Relation to Parish Water Supply and Sewerage,' Mr. W. O. E. Meade-King.  
— Geological, 8.—'The Geology of Mount Kenya' and 'The Elaeolite-Syenite and Fuchsite Intrusive in the Coast Series of British East Africa,' Dr. J. W. Gregory; 'Two New Species and Genera of Crinoids' and 'A New Species of Oldhamia,' a Worm-Track from the Slates of Bray Head, Ireland,' Prof. W. J. Sollas.  
Thurs. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Senses of Primitive Man,' Lecture II, Dr. W. H. R. Rivers.  
— Royal Academy, 4.—'Sight and Seeing, Part I,' Prof. H. Herkomer.  
— Royal, 4.—  
— London Institution, 6.—'Early Days of Beethoven,' Mr. A. Rhodes.  
— Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Discussion on the Report of the Institution's Visit to Switzerland; Paper on 'An Electrolytic Centrifugal Process for the Production of Copper Tubes,' Mr. S. Cowper-Coles.  
— Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8.—'Music as a Means of Expression,' Mr. G. Langley.  
— Society of Antiquaries, 8.—'Report as Local Secretary for Kent, Part I,' Mr. G. Payne; 'The Silver Lapis in the Altarium at Rome,' Cavaliere Giacomo Boni and Mr. St. Clair Baddeley.  
Fri. Physical, 8.—'Some Developments in the Use of Price's Guard Wire in Insulation Tests,' Prof. Artyon and Mr. Mather; 'Reflection and Transmission of Electric Waves along Wires,' Dr. E. Barton and Mr. L. Lowndes; 'The Frequency of the Transverse Vibrations of a Stretched Indiarubber Cord,' Mr. T. J. Barker.  
— Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'The Simpson Tunnel,' Mr. C. B. Fox, (Students Meeting).  
— Royal Institution, 8.—'Motive Power: High Speed Navigation,' Mr. C. H. Parsons.  
Sat. Mathematical Association, 2.—Annual Meeting; 'Dynamical Applications of the Theory of Correspondence,' Sir R. S. Ball; 'Triangles triply in Perspective,' Mr. J. A. Third; 'The Teaching of Indices and Surds,' Prof. R. W. Genese; 'Illustrations of Fortranic Equations,' Mr. T. J. Bromwich; 'A Note on the Focoids,' Mr. R. F. Davis.  
— Royal Institution, 3.—'Neglected Byways in Music,' Lecture II., Sir H. H. Parry.

## Science Gossip.

THE Geological Society will this year award its medals and funds as follows: The Wollaston Medal to Prof. G. K. Gilbert, of Washington; the Murchison Medal to Baron A. E. Norden-skiöld, of Stockholm; the Lyell Medal to Mr. J. E. Marr, of Cambridge; the Wollaston Fund to Mr. G. T. Prior; the Murchison Fund to Mr. A. Vaughan Jennings; the Lyell Fund to Miss G. L. Elles; and the Barlow-Jameson Fund to Mr. G. C. Crick and Prof. T. T. Groom.

THE geology of the South Wales coalfield receives timely elucidation from a memoir by Mr. A. Strahan, just issued by the Geological Survey Office, and forming the first of a series in which the explanation of the re-survey carried on in recent years is set forth, so far as it is embraced by Sheet 249 of the Ordnance Map. It is now many years since the original mapping of this great coal area was begun, and as both in topography and in geological nomenclature it had become obsolete, a new survey was urgently called for. It appears that 216 square miles are included in this particular survey, of which about 100 are occupied by the south-eastern part of the South Wales coalfield, the remainder consisting chiefly of older rocks, but partly of an outcrop of liassic and triassic strata. The district is drained by a series of rivers which traverse it from north to south irrespective of its geological structure. In the event of future mining operations the detailed information given in this memoir should prove

of the utmost value. Although at present the map to accompany it is issued only on the one-inch scale, no difficulty need be experienced by persons desiring to consult the manuscript copy of the original six-inch field map at the Survey Office.

MR. E. BIDWELL writes:—

"May I supplement Sir Thomas Paine's note in last week's *Athenæum* by quoting the title-page of the book of which he writes?—

'Sketch of the Natural History of Yarmouth and its Neighbourhood' containing Catalogues of the Species of Animals, Birds, Reptiles, Insects, and Plants at present Known. By C. J. and J. Paget. London: published by Longman, & Co. 1834.

Nearly ten pages of the introduction are devoted to a sketch of the botany of the district, whilst the list of plants fills up forty-three pages of the book, Mr. Dawson Turner, Dr. Hooker, Mr. Borrer, Mr. T. Palgrave, and Mr. Lilly Wigg being the botanists most frequently given as authorities for the localities of the plants.

THE Italian geographer and traveller Manfredi Campario died at Naples some days ago, in his seventy-fifth year. He was originally a Sardinian cavalry officer, and took his part in the wars for the unification of Italy. After his retirement from the army he founded the Italian Society for the Commercial Exploration of Africa, in whose interests he spent many years in African travel.

## FINE ARTS

*A Handbook of Greek and Roman Coins.* By G. F. Hill, British Museum. (Macmillan & Co.)

IT is exceedingly hard to construct a satisfactory book, small or great, on ancient numismatics. The class which is interested in Greek and Roman coins is not a very large one, and it is divided into three separate sections, each of which desires information on subjects which do not particularly appeal to the other two. There is first the coin collector pure and simple, who wishes to accumulate rare or beautiful pieces for the mere pleasure of possession. He wants to complete a set of the twelve Cæsars in gold, or of all the Seleucidæ in silver: the main thing which interests him is the rarity of each particular coin, and the kind of manual which would suit him would be something in the style of Mionnet or Cohen boiled down, with careful indications of the top and bottom prices which each important variety of coin has brought at the auctions of the last twenty years. We have, secondly, the archaeologist, who lumps coins with inscriptions or excavations, and desires to get from them help for the reconstruction of ancient history. He cares little or nothing for their rarity or their beauty, and only looks upon the study of them as ancillary to that of history in general. Lastly, we have the artistic student, to whom historical interest and rarity are unimportant, and who seeks nothing but the origin and development of styles and schools, and the dates and methods by which archaism grew into the perfect work of the fifth and fourth centuries before Christ.

To satisfy all these three classes of inquirers at once is almost impossible. The first named in particular requires the most arid and repulsive sets of lists and prices to satisfy its curiosity. Mr. Hill, having to compile a modest handbook of three hundred pages, has done wisely in refusing to cater for it; but for the other two sections he

has done his best, and has produced a little work quite worthy of the traditions of the British Museum Coin Room. If there is any choice between the two, his tendency lies in the direction of satisfying the archaeologist rather than the artist. As he himself says in his preface, the book's main use will probably be "to put young students of antiquity in the way of bringing numismatics to bear on their difficulties."

The Greek series of coins differs from the Roman in that it very seldom contains direct references to contemporary historical events, and (until the second century B.C.) never shows a date. This contrasts most markedly with the Roman fondness for recording the chief events of the time on the coinage, and with the almost universal custom under the empire of dating each piece by the reigning prince's years of tribunicial power or consulships. The Roman money gives us a sort of running commentary on history, while we can at best discover a few obscure allusions to important events on the Greek. The literal-minded Roman often placed an actual representation of an event on his coins. We may see King Aretas surrendering himself on the denarii of Scaurus, or note the elaborate group on the REX PARTHIS DATVS pieces of Trajan, where the emperor on his estrade presents Arsaces to his subjects. The Greek would never have dreamed of such direct presentation of facts; at the most he indulged in more or less obvious allusions to what was going on in the world. Demetrius Poliorcetes commemorated his great naval victory of B.C. 306 by a combatant Poseidon and a trumpet-bearing Nike. The Ætolians allude to their successes over Gaulish and Macedonian invaders by producing a representation of the genius of Ætolia seated on a pile of bucklers, among which we note the well-known shapes of the national shields of the two vanquished races. But it is only when we get to semi-civilized regions that we find anything more explicit—such as Patraus the Pæonian's picture of himself spearing a Macedonian peltast, or the Bactrian king's huge coin with the strange representation of a Greek horseman contending with two barbarians mounted on an elephant.

For want of dates and of clear allusions to historical events there is considerable initial difficulty in dating exactly the majority of Greek coins. Original bases for fixing periods have to be deduced from such facts as that all archaic coins of Sybaris must have been struck before that city was destroyed by Croton in B.C. 510—that no tetradrachm of Selinus can be later than the Carthaginian invasion of Sicily in B.C. 409—or that the beautiful series of the Chalcidian League must have stopped short on Philip's conquest of that power in 348 B.C. It is astonishing to see what exact dating is now possible, since two generations of scientific observers have been at work, determining by minute observations of weights, styles, and types the exact sequence of the various issues. As Mr. Hill observes, numismatists have now got to such a pitch of accuracy that no two competent students differ by more than a few years in fixing the date of any fifth, fourth, or third century coin. It is only among the rude archaic issues that much conflict of opinion is still possible. Yet a century ago the best

authorities used to attribute the money of Hiero II. (B.C. 270–216) to his great predecessor Hiero I. (478–466), and gave the beautiful pieces of Elis with the inscription FA as belonging to Falerii in Etruria.

When the correct dating of all the more important Greek pieces has been determined, we find ourselves able to deduce some useful historical information from our results, yet not so much, perhaps, as might be expected. We discover, for example, that an obscure Arcadian League, mentioned neither by Herodotus nor Thucydides, must have existed during the greater part of the fifth century, and must modify our notion of Peloponnesian history because of that knowledge. We get an idea, to which no written sources would help us, of the omnipotence of Corinth in the Western waters during the fourth century, by determining the fact that it was in that epoch that most of the important towns of Sicily and Southern Italy were issuing money of Corinthian type and weight. We learn that the obscure Greek kingdom in Bactria must have existed down to the end of the first century before Christ, through the long series of rulers whose names survive on their coins alone. Writers of an earlier age, to whom these pieces were unknown, had fixed the fall of this realm a hundred years too early. General facts of this kind are revealed to us; yet from the Greek reluctance to chronicle actual events on their money, we arrive at few particular facts of importance. Herein lies the limitation of numismatics when Greek history has to be illustrated.

One of Mr. Hill's most interesting sections is chap. vii., in which he discusses the meaning of Greek coin-types. Two theories concerning them have been rife of late years, neither of which he accepts in its entirety. The one is that which regards all the representations on the money of the earlier centuries as being religious in character; the other, popularized by Mr. Ridgway's ingenious writings, holds that they were primarily intended to symbolize the chief commercial products of the towns which issued them. Mr. Hill holds that both these views have been carried too far. There are many coin-types which are non-religious, or only religious in a secondary way, such as the punning table on the coins of Trapezus, or the wild celery plant (σέλινον) on those of Selinus. There can be no doubt here that the "canting heraldry" of the artist aimed at nothing more than giving the well-known symbol of the city. It was an after-thought if the table or the celery plant was dedicated to a god. On the other hand, the "commercial product" theory, if pushed to extreme, would lead us to some very curious conclusions—e.g., that the Argives were primarily wolf-merchants, or that the inhabitants of Teos dealt in griffins. The mere statement of such a view is sufficient to refute it. At the same time we may well believe that the silphium plant of Cyrene or the wine-vase of Naxos has a commercial as well as a sacred meaning. "The religious sense of the Greeks," as Mr. Hill observes, "led them, whatever the staple industry of the state might be, to place it under the protection of the chief local deity."

We cannot too much praise the fifteen beau-

tiful plates of photographic reproductions which close this book. Mr. Hill has collected the flower of all Greek and Roman art in this small compass. The only class which we would desire to have had in somewhat greater numbers in them are the magnificent *aurei* of the earlier empire.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY WINTER EXHIBITION.

(Second Notice.)

Few features of this exhibition thrust themselves more forcibly upon the attention of experts than the excellent condition of the pictures; for those which have not been tampered with, over-oiled or over-varnished, retain most of their brilliance and all their harmonies of tone and tint. It is precisely the flesh tints, in which modern portraits are apt to show deterioration, that are best preserved in the Van Dycks. We know that Jonathan Richardson told Sir Joshua, and Sir Joshua told Northcote, that he (Jonathan), when quite a young man, painted the likeness of a very old lady who when a girl had sat to Van Dyck, and learnt from her that Sir Anthony's pictures in his gallery "appeared to have a white and raw look," quite different from the mellowness they exhibited in Northcote's day, c. 1776. To-day we see that not only all Reynolds's, Dance's, and Cotes's, nay, even Hoppner's portraits, have "mellowed" at least as much, the majority a great deal more. Two curious exceptions present themselves to this rule of decay—exceptions which are the more extraordinary because the works of Gainsborough and Romney are distinctly antithetical. Gainsborough's portraits are, generally speaking, very thinly painted, presumably upon white grounds, and with abundance of glazings of transparent or semi-transparent pigments, hence their peculiar brilliance. The Romneys were obviously wrought chiefly with solid and opaque, or semi-opaque, pigments, with relatively little vehicles, least of all linseed oil, and chiefly upon dark grounds. Yet the works of both are still bright and pure, the Gainsboroughs more so than the Romneys, and equal in condition to the Van Dycks whose surfaces are intact. The solution of these apparently irreconcilable facts seems to be that they were all painted *a primo*, or finished at once, not tortured by repaints and timid overlays of pigments and incongruous vehicles.

Thus there are no repaints in the face of Viscount Stafford (No. 6); in the fine head of Lucius Cary (28); the comely and refined Col. C. Cavendish (32), perhaps the handsomest face in the gallery; the figure and face of John, Count of Nassau Dillenbourg (51); or in the Genoese portraits Andrea Spinola (47), the Marchese di Spinola (60), Paola Adorno, Marchesa Brignolè-Sale (62), and Capt. Holford's very fine, but, except the face, much-sunken Princess Balbi (70), which belonged to Baron Heath, who brought it from Genoa. In the last the dress seems to have suffered from heat or the glare of the sunlight, probably from both, and judicious varnishing would possibly set it right; but the flesh, to which our remarks specially refer, is as good as ever. What judicious treatment can do for a Van Dyck which is inherently sound is shown by the Duke of Newcastle's *Rinaldo and Armida* (67), of which Mr. J. Knowles has a study in indian ink, a large work we remember when it was at Manchester, 1857, and at the Grosvenor Gallery thirty years later, when it was a good deal sunken. What injudicious varnishing, repainting, or what not, can do for a Van Dyck may be seen by comparing the originally beautiful *Earl of Pembroke* (14) with its neighbour the *Duke of Richmond and Lennox* (13). The former we should like to have seen when Lombart engraved it, or even when it was No. 102 at Manchester in 1857. There are various Van Dycks of this earl, including that which comprises his sister Anna Sophia, Countess



of Carnarvon, and belongs to the Duke of Devonshire. The man is dear to us because of his kindness to Herrick, who in 'Hesperides' acknowledged his debt thus:—

How dead and dull are books, that cannot show  
A Prince of Pembroke, and that Pembroke you!  
You, who are high-born, and a lord no less  
Free by your fate, then Fortune's mightiness,  
Who hung our poems, honoured Sir, and then  
The paper gild, and laureat the pen.  
Nor suffer you the poets to sit cold,  
But warm their wits, and turn their lines to gold.

Earl Philip and his sister figure in the great Wilton family group, which was engraved by Baron, and has not escaped the restorer. The face of No. 14 has suffered as the wig and flesh in No. 13 have. Van Dyck has painted this comely youth in rose colour, as he generally did. The 'Rinaldo and Armida,' on the other hand, is practically in the same state as it was at the time of the note discovered by W. H. Carpenter among the records of the Exchequer:—

"23<sup>d</sup> March, 1629/30, Endymion Porter, Esq., for a picture bought of him. To Endymion Porter, Esq., one of the Grooms of His Majesties Bed Chamber, the some of 78*l*. for one picture of the Storie of Reynaldo and Armida, bought by him of Monsieur Vandick of Antwerpe, and deliverd to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> without accompt, as per letter of privy seal, 20<sup>th</sup> March, 1629."

An important version of the design, No. 141 in the Louvre, was formerly called 'Mars and Venus,' and was engraved by P. de Jode in 1644 (see Smith's 142). There are other versions at Earl Fitzwilliam's and at the Musée, Bordeaux, and Lady Eastlake lent a small version to the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887. None of these is more glowing than the picture before us.

Before quitting a part of the subject which is so purely historical and technical as the above, let us commend to the reader's attention Van Dyck's extraordinary sense of the dignity and manliness, above all the intelligence and fine breeding, of his men, who, whether they were weak and obstinate and not to be depended on, as King Charles, or stern as Strafford, treacherous and fickle as Vitelleschi (77), loyal like the Duke of Richmond (29) and the Marquis of Huntly (10), want nothing that makes a gentleman. The same magic—Walter Scott was right when he called it "glamour"—pervades and gives life to the ladies whose faces adorn these galleries, from the naïve girlishness and demure air of the Princess Mary (1); the common sense of Snyder's wife (4); the refined craft, mean mood, and narrow pride of Henrietta Maria; the high breeding of Lady Wentworth (born Holles), No. 21; the ingenuousness of the comely Duchess of Richmond (31); to the softness and sweetness of the Countess of Sunderland (45). The late Duke of Devonshire, who was an example of the truth of what he remarked, declared to the present writer that the companionship of a number of Van Dycks was an education for a gentleman. He dwelt upon the painter's sense of style, upon his admirable draughtsmanship, and upon his skill in putting his figures upon their feet. The last, let us add, was the more remarkable inasmuch as nearly all the courtiers Van Dyck painted wore high-heeled boots, which produced a rickety pose, especially when they were walking, and imparted to their slightly bent knees an awkward look of insecurity. The shortness of the king's stature led to this uncomfortable fashion of wearing high heels, much as his wife's scanty hair led her to set the fashion of wearing it in little frizzets round her forehead, a fashion which nearly all the English ladies before us illustrate. How short Charles was, and how lofty were his boot-heels, is manifest in every portrait of Van Dyck's now in Burlington House, and still more in the noble picture of the Salon Carré. Van Dyck's skill is proved by the way in which, without departing from the truth, he put his figures as they were, and did not, at first sight at least, take from their dignity. Van Dyck gave to Charles and some of his companions the

charm of romance. Prose portraits of the king are to be found in the portraits of Mytens, of which there are specimens at Lord Darnley's at Cobham, and at Lord Craven's, highly dignified pictures, and far sweeter than Van Dyck's.

The popular notion that Charles is to be seen only in Van Dyck's pictures is founded upon ignorance of the art of the time. The miniature painters who frequented the Court exercised no "glamour," and were unquestionably sincere and trustworthy witnesses of the truth. We never see portraits of Charles, his queen, Strafford, Laud, or any other personage in the tragedy of the Civil War, without marvelling at the boldness with which Van Dyck painted them, or without wondering whether or not he at all saw them as posterity sees them, with all the advantage that historical research has given.

There is pathos, almost prophetic, in the look of the *Marquis of Huntly* (10), who gave his life for the king's cause. The portrait was at the British Institution in 1815, at Manchester in 1857, and at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1868. It is a remarkable instance of Van Dyck's skill in dealing with the gait of his sitters, of which we have already spoken; not less is it noteworthy as a specimen of his method and style during his second visit to England, whereas the neighbouring group, lent by Earl Brownlow, of *A Lady and Child* (11) illustrates his painting while he was still in the school of Rubens, when he adopted the sober side of Rubens's methods, and introduced black, yellow, and purple as the leading elements of his chromatic schemes. The solidity not less than the animation of the group and the *naïveté* of the baby, as well as the homely charms of the buxom matron, are quite enjoyable. It was at the British Institution in 1867, and here in 1871 and 1893. The portrait of the first *Duke of Richmond and Lennox* (13) in his shirt-sleeves and red breeches, painted in the character of Paris, about "to judge of gods," is one of the best of many replicas, some of which are copies; there is a similar, but inferior picture in the Louvre; Lord Darnley has another which was at the National Portrait Exhibition, 1866; a fourth the Marquis of Bristol lent to the Academy in 1875 and 1891, to the British Institution in 1854, and to the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887. Sir C. Strickland had another differing slightly from No. 13. It is probable that one of these was seen by Evelyn when, May 8th, 1654, he visited "one Mr. Tomb's house," near Hackney, and "saw some good pictures, especially one of Vandyke's, being a man in his shirt." The idea of Paris in a long, light brown wig is not alien to seventeenth-century notions. Very likely the earl figured thus in a Court masque. But he appears to more advantage in the Duke of Buccleuch's picture, No. 18, a grave, dignified, and pathetic figure, full of high breeding, and treated with rare skill. The execution of the mantle is delightful to artistic eyes, and the whole deserves a better place than it occupies here. The duke reappears in the still finer No. 29, where he rests his hand upon the head of the dog who saved his life during a journey in Savoy. Lord Methuen has another Van Dyck of the earl and his dog, and Lord Darnley has another. Lord Darnley's version closely resembles No. 29, which is a whole-length in black with a light wig, as in other pictures of the duke. The left hand is on the head of the large greyhound, who presses close to his master's knee with an expression of the profoundest sympathy and devotion, which Landseer could not have rendered with more truth, thus forming a beautiful and pathetic design, such as Van Dyck did not often achieve in so simple and spontaneous a manner. The picture at Corsham, Lord Methuen's superb version (Brit. Inst. 1835 and 1857, at the Academy in 1877), is said to be that which Houbraken and Earlom engraved (Smith's 594). Lord Clarendon has another

portrait at the Grove. The picture at Wilton (Smith's 837) is below Van Dyck's mark. In Fry's print, published by Lodge, the duke is seated, and the dog rests his head upon his master's knee. This work was at Penshurst in Smith's time; it was his No. 595. The present Duke of Richmond has a bust portrait of Duke James. No. 29 was at the British Institution in 1824, and here in 1875.

The Duke of Buccleuch's *Holy Family* (16) is a fine instance of Van Dyck's way of dealing with a subject not at all to his taste; the face of the Virgin is that of his charming wife Mary Ruthven; see No. 80. He painted many versions of the subject, which are distinguished by the beauty of the flesh tints and the fineness of their modelling. Similar to it is No. 24, the *Virgin and Child*, where the fair Duchess of Aremberg and her son do duty for the sacred figures, and that astute ecclesiastic the Abbé Scaglia (compare the face with that of No. 66) appears as the donor kneeling before her. This travesty of the subject is characteristic of the age in which it was painted, and, besides being superbly treated, is in excellent condition. The hands seem to us to be by Van Dyck himself, an unusual circumstance. The voluptuous flesh tints of the lady glow with the purity of a full-blown rose and are intensely luminous. The child's flesh is equally fine. This is Smith's 362, according to whom it was sold at Antwerp in 1791 for 288*l*., bought in at the J. Knight sale in 1819 for 475 guineas, and sold in 1821 for 380 guineas. A fine portrait of the lady by our master is much admired in Paul Pontius's beautiful etching of 1645; there is another plate, by A. Lommelin, after another Van Dyck. Mr. Ayscough Fawkes lent to the Academy in 1886 a group representing the Duchess and the same child, No. 48. The Abbé Scaglia reappears alone, a highly expressive and solidly painted whole-length figure wearing a black cassock and white bands, in No. 66, which Capt. Holford has lent. Its design, coloration, and attitude are conventional, and for Van Dyck mannered and rather tame. The red curtain behind the black figure is only too common in exhibitions. This picture is Smith's No. 295; it was formerly at Stratton, and was thence lent by Sir T. Baring to the British Institution, while Holford, the next possessor, lent it to the same gallery in 1862, and as No. 54 to the Grosvenor Gallery in 1887. The abbé was one of the negotiators for Spain of the Peace of Munster, but his likeness has not been recognized in the famous picture by Terburg which is now in the National Gallery. His portrait by Van Dyck was engraved at half-length with singular force and spirit by Paul Pontius in the 'Centum Icones,' and impressions from this plate are in various degrees of rareness. Another version of this picture was sold in 1766 with the collection of Madame Backer at Leyden; a third was in the Beurnonville and Secrétan Collections, the latter of which was dispersed a few years ago. There is a sketch in brown at Munich, No. 928.

A curious historical group of half-length figures represents *Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria* (20). The prominent eyes, flat brows, rather sensuous lips, and weak expression of the king were more than ordinarily emphasized by the painter, and the lady is not "poetized" so much as usual. Charles's left hand is placed on the hilt of his sword, in a somewhat irresponsible manner (compare the same act in the likeness of Count John of Dillenbourg, No. 51). History has given a touch of satire to the martial air of the lady. This picture was recorded in Van der Dort's catalogue of the royal pictures as follows:—

"No. 15. Done by Hoskins after Sir Anthony Vandyke. Item. The King and Queen's picture together in one piece, his majesty in carnation, and the queen in a white habit, she presenting the king, in her right hand, a garland of laurels; and in her left hand holding an olive branch [as if she offered

a choice of peace or war]; in a little black ebony frame, and a crystal over it, with a cover [to exclude the light]; copied by Hoskins, after Sir Anthony Vandyke's picture which is now at Denmark House [Somerset House in the Strand] above the chimney, in oil-colours. *This I have seen in the possession of the Countess of Hertford, since Duchess of Somerset.*"

The last sentence was added by Vertue. The George which is suspended from the king's breast is that which on the scaffold he took from his neck and handed to Juxon, with the single word "Remember!" Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, 1849, p. 331, mentions a Van Dyck of this description in the Royal Collection, and Smith (No. 209) confirms that statement. The portrait of *Archbishop Laud* (19), the large circle from Wentworth Woodhouse (see Smith's No. 68, supplement, and text, 560), is that which was engraved by Hollar. These portraits suggest the aptitude of Carlyle's phrase of "tiger-faced" as of Laud. They probably suggested it; at least, other likenesses of Laud do not affirm it at all. A well-known version—probably the original—is at Lambeth, which two archbishops lent to the British Institution in 1820, and to the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866; that before us was here in 1875. The Duke of Portland has another, which was No. 99 with the Art Treasures at Manchester in 1857.

### Finz-En Gossig.

ONE of the more modest and yet most artistic exhibitions now open in London is that of the Society of Landscape Painters at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly. The present is its fifth exhibition. The Society is none the worse for consisting of six members only, for they are all men of more or less note, real capacity, and skill, and each of them paints according to his own methods and views of nature. Of Mr. Waterlow's contributions may be particularized a tender study of light harmonized with pearly and tender colour, which he calls 'The Gorge d'Apremont, Fontainebleau.' 'Evening, Walberswick,' is a delicate and sober idyl. Beautiful in its serenity is 'Through the Woods, Barbizon.' The halcyon sentiment of Corot's semi-classic mood, and much of his purity and opalescent tones, are to be found in 'Dawn, Fordingbridge.' Although a little too fervid and painty, Mr. Allen's 'Portknockie' is full of colour; his 'Trawlers at Tréport,' a good study of light, is the most sober and refined work of his we know; and 'The Bather's Pool' is a little gem, and might be worked up into a more ambitious picture. Mr. Aumonier is quite up to his usual level in the very English 'Church Cottages,' a piece of glowing sunlight; 'Under the Willows,' too, is excellent; while 'On the South Downs' is at once massive and luminous. Mr. Hill's best contribution is 'Studland Heath.' Mr. Thomson's twilight in 'Ophelia' is true to nature; his 'Dordrecht' is on the track of Ruysdael; and his 'Isle of Wight' is an enjoyable panorama. Mr. Peppercorn works happily in the mood of Diaz and affects subjects after Diaz's heart. Of his contributions we like best 'The Edge of the Common,' the grave and serene 'Exmouth,' and 'The River,' though the last is much too like a blot to be worth exhibiting.

MR. F. SALTFLUET, a new landscapist in water colours, has a collection of bright and pleasing views of the Thames, 'From London to the Sea,' on view at the Fine Art Society's rooms. The most artistic, broad, and telling of a number which do not always rise above the level of sketches in somewhat forced tones and tints are 'Red Sails and White Sails,' which is massive and telling; 'Sundown, Deadwater,' a study of a rich and sober effect; the luminous, broad, and sheeny 'Reflections, Mouth of the Medway,' a successful piece of colour; the beautifully painted study of water called 'Northfleet'; the unusually solid and researchful 'Coming Down with the Ebb,' the

pathos of which approaches grandeur; the spirited drawing of a barge at full sail in a stiff breeze called 'Closehauled'; and the expressive and sound 'Nore Lightship.' Each of the sixty drawings has something in it that improves upon acquaintance.

THE large and ambitious picture called 'Behold the Man!' by Mr. J. R. Spence, which he engraved, is to be seen at Mr. T. McLean's in the Haymarket, and ought to attract a good many admirers of widely different, if not opposite tastes, because it is a curious compound of the methods and sentiments of three quite antagonistic painters, that is, the late Mr. E. Long, Mr. Solomon Hart (in his later developments), and the living Mr. Holman Hunt. It has most of Mr. Long, a good deal of Mr. Hart, and, least, a little of that undercurrent of the commonplace which is seldom absent from the works of Mr. Hunt.

'SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS; or, Leaves from my Sketch-Books,' by Mr. J. W. Small, author of 'Scottish Woodwork in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries,' 'Scottish Market Crosses,' &c., and originally published twenty years ago, has long been out of print, and the author has made arrangements to reissue it. This issue will practically be a reproduction of Mr. Small's 'Leaves from my Sketch-Books,' with the plates relative to market crosses withdrawn, these having been incorporated in his recently published 'Scottish Market Crosses,' and other plates substituted of equal interest.

BRUSSELS is talking of having an exhibition of Early Flemish art.

A YOUNG English artist, Miss Mercer, who contributed to the last Academy Exhibition, has just died in the Orange Free State. She went to South Africa for her health, settled at Harrismith before the prospect of war became imminent, and died there on the 25th of last November.

MR. W. H. J. WEALE writes:—

"With reference to the notice of the exhibition of early Netherlandish pictures in the *Athenæum* of 13th inst., I shall feel obliged if you will allow me to say that I have had absolutely nothing to do either with the naming or the arranging of the pictures, and nothing with the descriptions beyond suggesting that No. 31 really represents S. Francis renouncing the world in the presence of Guy, Bishop of Assisi. I should like to add that in my opinion No. 2, so far from being ascribed by me to Roger van der Weyden, is most certainly by the unknown author of the charming little diptych painted for the Cistercian abbey of the Dunes in the Van Erborn Collection at Antwerp. No. 12, dated 1516, is, I have no doubt, by Gossart. The large over-cleaned altar-piece, formerly belonging to Cardinal Antony Despyng y Dameto, Archbishop of Valencia, may be by Adrian Isenbraut. The figures of S. Antony of Padua and S. Bernard (?) certainly show that the painter was influenced by Gerard David. As to No. 9 your critic seems to have some special information, as the researches of both M. Jules Helbig and myself have failed to discover more than two works by Liège painters anterior to 1500, the one painted in 1292, the other in 1459 (see Helbig's 'Histoire de la Peinture au Pays de Liège,' 1873, and 'Le Beffroi,' vol. ii. pp. 31-37). There is not the slightest evidence that the Van Eycks were ever at Liège."

We agree with the main drift of Mr. Weale's remarks, and certainly we never said that either of the Van Eycks had been at Liège.

ON Saturday last Messrs. Christie sold with the remaining works of the late Mr. C. Green a small picture of a girl reclining on a couch inscribed "To my friend Mr. Green, March, 1888," by Sir L. Alma Tadema. The price obtained was 280 guineas.

A COLLECTION of drawings by M. A. Rodin is on view at 17, Ryder Street, St. James's.

MR. HENRY WALLIS writes to us:—

"Have you been in St. Paul's lately? I was there to-day, and noticed the Wellington monument was thickly coated with dust, making the bronze appear like painted plaster. I think, for decency's sake, it ought to be kept in a proper condition, so as to show

the quality of the metal in contrast with the marble."

We agree with our distinguished correspondent, though, in a choice of evils, we should prefer Alfred Stevens's great work to subside into a uniform colour rather than have it "done up"—the fate which overtook the fine monument of the Countess of Richmond, which, having, during centuries of neglect, become coated with a solid, opaque, and permanent skin of dust, indurated by the damps of Henry VII.'s Chapel, was a few years since elaborately cleaned and regilded.

MR. A. W. DUBOURG writes:—

"In the interests of the unfortunate reader pray persist in your protest against the use of *glossy* paper. I have just read with great discomfort the interesting life of Sir John Millais by his son. With regard to biography, we are just now suffering from a plethora of good and great men with all their merits recorded in *catenae*. It is very hard that the labour of the reader should be increased by this painful glare from the surface of the page."

*Apropos* to the vulgarization of modern cities, a very valuable and curious notion is about to be carried into effect on the Marché St. Germain des Prés, Paris. This is nothing less than the exhibition of a series of models and engravings calculated to show what were the original aspects of several important public sites until vandalism, municipal and commercial, was allowed to disfigure them. A model of the Place des Victoires will display its highly picturesque condition when it comprised the great lamps which distinguished it in what W. Morris delighted to call "aforetime," and while the façades retained their dignified proportions undefaced by hideous signs.

### MUSIC

*Saint Cecilia's Hall.* By David Fraser Harris. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)—In the "Niddry Wynd" of Edinburgh stands St. Cecilia's Hall, built in 1762, on the model of the old opera-house at Parma, and "numbered provisionally as '40, Niddry Street,' in the Post-Office Directory." Of this hall Dr. Harris, Lecturer on Physiology in the University of St. Andrews, supplies a minute account, and also, to quote the sub-title of his book, 'A Chapter in the History of the Music of the Past in Edinburgh.' Our author, in his preface, speaks of the "patient courtesy" of officials of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, and of the Library of the University of Glasgow, in supplying him with many books for consultation, and we may also speak of the patient care with which he has studied them. Every line of this volume shows how thoroughly the author has gone into his subject. In discussing the name "Niddry Wynd" there is a reference to the Wauchopes of Niddry in Midlothian, to which family belonged the gallant soldier General Wauchope, who so recently fought and died for his country. We pass over the history of the hall, and of many interesting names and facts connected with it, and confine ourselves to the musical portion of the book. George Thomson, "the self-appointed honorary secretary to the Scottish Muses," is a prominent figure, not only on account of his correspondence and transactions with Haydn and Beethoven and other German composers, but on account of his connexion with the music at St. Cecilia's Hall. Born in 1757, he lived until 1851, or, to accentuate his long life, he was born one year after Mozart, but survived that composer sixty years. Thomson was an enthusiastic musical amateur, and after the hours of business, i. e., when clerk to the Board of Trustees for Manufactures for Scotland, he used "to devour the choruses of Handel's oratorios, in which, when performed at St. Cecilia's Hall, I generally took a part along with a few other gentlemen"; and his statement that he hailed the hour "when, like the young amateur in the good old Scotch song, 'I could hie me hame to my Cremona,' and



enjoy Haydn's admirable fancies," reminds us of the good old time in which there were no sneering allusions to "papa" Haydn. Thomson was also amateur violinist of the St. Cecilia orchestra. There are brief notices, taken from a kind of autobiography written by Thomson, of various musical celebrities, instrumental and vocal—of Giuseppe Puppo, pupil of Tartini, leader of the St. Cecilia orchestra for over four years, an eccentric personage, chiefly remembered for his smart saying, "Boccherini is the wife of Haydn"; of Schetky, an excellent violoncellist, who spent forty-nine years of his life in Edinburgh, and who was the "musical father" of Burns's poem 'Clarinda, Mistress of my Soul'; of William Cramer, a great violinist and conductor, and "father of a much better-known man," the famous pianist Johann Baptist Cramer; of Stephen Clarke, whose name occurs frequently in the Burns-Thomson letters; and of Tenducci, "the greatest of the professional singers who ever sang at St. Cecilia's," and others. Several pages are devoted to Tenducci, a noted singer in his day. Thomson speaks in the highest terms of him, "whether he sang the classical songs of Metastasio, or those of Arne's 'Artaxerxes,' or the simple melodies of Scotland." Horace Walpole, however, in a letter written to the Earl of Hertford in 1764, describes a visit to the opera, and after mentioning Manzoni, "who did not quite answer my expectations," adds, "There is Tenducci, a moderate tenor, and all the rest intolerable." Dr. Harris, by the way, mentions the confinement of Tenducci for debt in the King's Bench Prison (1758-9), when Smollett, who was also there, but on a charge of libel, paid the vocalist's debts, and thus procured his release. History repeats itself. From a pamphlet by J. Pridden, published in 1768, we find Tenducci again in prison, in Ireland, on a similar charge. That pamphlet relates, by the way, the many misfortunes which befell Tenducci and the young lady whom he secretly married at Cork. His wife was with him at Edinburgh in 1768, and sang in public. Dr. Harris also furnishes interesting particulars respecting the concerts at St. Cecilia's Hall. The volume contains many portraits and illustrations, and a facsimile page from the index of the music belonging to the Edinburgh Musical Society in 1782.

*Recollections of an Old Musician.* By Thomas Ryan. (Sands & Co.)—"Retrospection is the inheritance of mature age," says our author in his preface, and he can look back on fifty-four years of musical service—forty-nine of them with the "Mendelssohn Quintette Club," founded at Boston (U.S.) in 1849. During this long period he saw and heard many vocalists and instrumentalists whose names are enrolled on the scroll of fame, and his book will, therefore, be read with interest by musicians, especially by those belonging to the city concerning the musical life of which Mr. Ryan has so much to say. His father, a soldier in the English army, was a passionate lover of music, and "played the flute respectably," an instrument which the son began to study when he was nine years of age. In 1845 he went to Boston, and within three days of landing was engaged as flautist at the Washington Street Theatre. He was industrious and ambitious, and in 1849 we find him viola and clarinet player in the club mentioned above. Our author's 'Recollections' are for the most part of a light, anecdotic, humorous, and occasionally somewhat frivolous character; but there are a few peeps at the past, also comments not without interest. Of the humorous tales one of the best is the description of a rehearsal of Mendelssohn's 'Midsummer Night's Dream' Overture by an orchestral society in Boston. Our young flautist had recommended the work to the president of the society. The music was ordered from Europe, and the parts arrived, but no score. The conductor (Mr. G. J. Webb) at rehearsal stood by the first violin desk, but after giving the signal

to begin, "out piped two flutes—nothing else." "We will try again," he said, and got as far as the second "hold," or chord, when, to the general amazement, only two clarinets joined the two flutes. Then followed bassoons and horns, until at the fourth chord all the instruments sounded "distressingly out of tune." A dead pause ensued, and then "every one of the players broke out with a haughty laugh of derision." Thus ended this first rehearsal of the overture, and, says our author, "we never tried it again." An interesting account is given of the various European orchestras which visited Boston from 1846 onwards. The "Germania," which gave concerts between 1848 and 1854, was, by the way, the first to play in that city Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and Schubert's Symphony in c; also the "Tannhäuser" Overture. We get a characteristic glimpse of Mr. Lowell Mason, "a prominent figure in the musical history of the United States." He had been present at a performance of a Mendelssohn quartet. At the close he advanced to the stage, laid the score at Mr. Ryan's feet, said, "It was beautifully played; please keep the score; sorry I cannot stay longer," and walked out in the stately, self-possessed manner so perfectly in keeping with his character." In one short chapter our author speaks about Rubinstein and Wieniawski, in his "humble" opinion "the two greatest artists who have up to date [i.e. 1899] visited the United States." His high appreciation, especially of the former, is fully justified. Those who can remember the great pianist in his prime know well that, unless possibly by Liszt, the "spell of his magic power" has never been surpassed.

VOL. X. (*Codicum Musicorum*, Pars 11) of "Tabulæ Codicem Manu Scriptorum præter Græcos et Orientales in Bibliotheca Palatina Vindobonensi Asservatorum" has just been published. From the preface of Dr. Joseph Mantuani, under whose careful editorship the volume has been issued, we learn that the description of the musical manuscripts is now complete with the exception of two collections, those of Kiesewetter and Ambros, which will be noticed in an appendix. The time and labour spent in preparing such catalogues are very great, hence the learned doctor's concluding sentence in reference to this appendix will not create surprise: "Qua de causa amicos nostros ut paulum expectent moramque concedant, rogamus." Among valuable autograph scores mentioned we find those of Beethoven's Violin Concerto, Op. 61, and the Overture in c, Op. 115. Of Mozart there are the scores of two Masses, of the "Ave verum corpus" composed in 1791, and of other works sacred and secular. Of Schubert, too, there are many autographs, principally of songs. The autograph scores of all the nine symphonies of the late Anton Bruckner, probably bequeathed by the composer, are also in the library.

### Musical Gossip.

The programme of last Saturday's Popular Concert offered a double attraction. One was the Clarinet Quintet of Brahms in B minor, a work in which head and heart seem to have equal share. Each fresh hearing of it reveals new heights, new depths. It is strange, by the way, that three of the works which, apart from Beethoven, have taken strongest hold of the public are in the key of B minor—Schubert's 'Unfinished Symphony,' Tchaikowsky's 'Symphonie Pathétique,' and this Brahms quintet. The other attraction was the first appearance this season of Herr Mühlfeld, one of the finest clarinet players, who was worthily supported by MM. Kruse, Haydn Inwards, Gibson, and P. Ludwig. The performance of the quintet was, indeed, exceptionally fine. A new Sonata, for pianoforte and clarinet, by Herr Gustav Jenner, Director of Music at Marburg University, was admirably interpreted by Miss

Fanny Davies and Herr Mühlfeld. The music shows ability of a high order; the influence of Brahms on the composer is, however, too strong as yet for us to know how far Herr Jenner really possesses individuality. Mr. Plunket Greene proved an acceptable vocalist.

LADY ELEANOR HARBORD, assisted by distinguished artists and some prominent actors, will give a concert at the Steinway Hall on February 5th in aid of the fund for officers' wives and children.

A LECTURE will be delivered by Mr. J. Spenser Curwen on the 'Traditional Songs of the Iroquois Indians' at the Imperial Institute on Monday next, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland will occupy the chair.

MR. FREDERICK LAMOND, who, as pianist, and especially as an interpreter of Beethoven, has been gaining brilliant successes in Germany, has commenced this week at Leipzig a series of four Beethoven evenings. The second will take place on January 27th, and the third and fourth on February 2nd and 9th.

THE Société des Grands Oratorios commenced a series of performances at Saint-Eustache, Paris, on Thursday evening with Handel's 'Messiah.' On February 15th Berlioz's 'Requiem' and Gounod's 'Resurrectio Mortuorum' will be performed; Wagner's 'La Cène des Apôtres' ('Das Liebesmahl der Apostel') and Massenet's 'Terre Promise' on March 15th; and Bach's 'Passion' (the 'Matthew') on April 12th and 13th. Chorus and orchestra, numbering between three and four hundred, are under the direction of M. Eugène d'Harcourt. M. Dallier, the well-known organist of Saint-Eustache, presides at the organ.

THE late distinguished pianist and prolific musical writer Prof. Heinrich Ehrlich was born in 1822 at Vienna, and after having acted as Court pianist to George V. of Hanover, he settled at Berlin, where he was active as a practical musician, musical critic, and novelist. Among his most noteworthy productions relating to music are his 'Wagnersche Kunst und wahres Christentum,' 'Die Ornamentik in Beethoven's Sonaten,' &c.

Le Ménestrel states that Millöcker left a considerable fortune. He bequeathed all his autograph scores and other manuscripts to the museum at Baden, near Vienna, where he died.

CONTINENTAL papers speak with high praise of a new oratorio, entitled 'San Pietro,' by the Austrian Capuchin Ludovico Hartmann, which was recently performed for the first time at Rome. We hear at the same time that the old jealousy of Italian musicians against their German rivals made itself felt on the occasion in a marked manner; the Vatican having been represented by three cardinals only, whilst at the first performance of Perosi there were about twenty.

PUCCINI'S 'Tosca' was produced at the Costanzi Theatre, Rome, last Saturday, and the work was received with great favour. Herr Siegfried Wagner, who was present, is said to have described it as "a river of melody."

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

SUN. Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.  
WED. Curdus Club Concert, 8.30, Princess' Galleries.  
THURS. Royal Choral Society, 8, Albert Hall.  
SAT. Saturday Popular Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.  
— Symphony Concert, 2, Queen's Hall.

### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S.—'A Midsummer Night's Dream.'

In presenting the poetic aspects of 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' Mr. Tree has not only gone beyond precedent and record, he has reached what may, until science brings about new possibilities, be regarded

as the limits of the conceivable. No spectacle equally artistic has been seen on the English stage. The glades near Athens in which the action passes are the perfection of sylvan loveliness, the palace of Theseus is a marvel of scenic illusion, the dresses are rich and tasteful as they can be, and the entire spectacle is of extraordinary beauty. What in it is best, moreover, is that the fairy revels, unlike anything previously seen, are not mere ballets of children, but seem to be spontaneous ebullitions of mirth and joyousness. Many of the children were so youthful as to be all but incapable of supporting themselves, yet all took part in actions that seemed dictated by individual volition rather than concerted purpose. For the more important personages, elfin and human, the stateliest and most picturesque of exponents had been secured. As Oberon Miss Julia Neilson, richly clad and with an electric coronal and breastplate, moved with the splendour and state of Apollo; Mrs. Tree, in clinging robes and with willowy grace of movement, realized Titania well. The effects of twinkling lights and floating shapes were magical, and the whole, for the first time on record, merited its name, 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' High as is this eulogy, it is fully merited—stage illusion and stage splendour being capable of nothing further. Equal raptures are not elicited in the scenes of human interest; yet there, even, it would be difficult to suggest a change in the cast that would not involve a loss. Mr. Lewis Waller as Lysander was so afflicted with cold as to be unable to speak above a whisper; but he and Mr. Gerald Lawrence, picturesque as Demetrius, bore themselves with exemplary gallantry. Miss Dorothea Baird struck exactly the right note as Helena, and Miss Sarah Brooke stood in perfect contrast as Hermia. Theseus and Hippolyta were finely presented, and the princely pageant lacked no desirable feature. In the case of the players in the interlude, Mr. Tree's allotment of the parts had been no less happy. Some satirical touches which scarcely escape the charge of modernity were introduced, but the general effect was animated, and the characters of the different "mechanicals" were as a rule admirably shown. Mr. Tree's "Bully" Bottom is one of the finest performances he has given us, and a complete realization of the part. Mr. Franklin McLeay's Quince, Mr. Calvert's Flute, and Mr. E. M. Robson's Snug were excellent, and the assortment of the entire crew was praiseworthy. The performance is, in fact, a credit to the management and to the English stage. It is scarcely too much to say that a play of Shakespeare's has never been given in equally artistic fashion, and it is but just to counsel those who prefer to study Shakespeare in the closet to make an exception for once, if only to see of what the scientific resources of the stage are capable. A strikingly pleasant feature is the restitution of passages not ordinarily spoken. It is matter for regret, however, that some of the best lines of Titania, enshrining a beautiful (and to the pure-minded a chaste) picture can no longer be spoken. The rendering of the whole of Mendelssohn's charming music added to the grace of the play.

### Dramatic Gossip.

'TWO LITTLE VAGABONDS,' the well-known adaptation by Messrs. George R. Sims and Arthur Shirley of 'Les Deux Gosses' of M. Pierre Decourcelle, first given at the Princess's December 23rd, 1896, and subsequently revived, has been transferred to the Adelphi, and played with several of the original cast. Misses Kate Tyndall and Sydney Farebrother (*sic*) reappear as Wally and Dick, in which they have had successors, but no equals. Mr. Ernest Leicester is still George Thornton; Mr. Edmund Gurney, Bill Mullins; and Miss Marie Foley, now called Miss Marie Hassell, Biddy Mullins. Miss Eva Williams is now seen as Barbara Scarth.

'HOW LONDON LIVES,' an adaptation by Messrs. Martyn Field and Arthur Shirley of 'Le Camelot' of MM. Andry, Maurey, and Jubin, first given at the Princess's in December, 1897, has been revived at the same house with Mr. Charles Warner in his original part of Jack Ferrers, and with Miss Grace Warner as the heroine.

ALTERATIONS amounting to reconstruction have been accomplished at the St. James's Theatre, which will be reopened on the 1st of February with the first production of 'Rupert of Hentzau.' In this Mr. Alexander will reappear as the King and Red Rudolf Rassendyll, and Miss Fay Davis as the Queen. Mr. Vernon will be Col. Sapt; Mr. Esmond, Fritz von Tarlenheim; Mr. Sydney Brough, Lieut. Von Bernenstein; Mr. H. B. Irving, Rupert of Hentzau; and Mr. Bassett Roe, Count Luzac Bischenheim.

M. SARDOU's new play, to be produced during the Exhibition, deals with Madame de Montespan and the last days of Louis XIV. On the strength, it is said, of recently discovered documents Madame de Montespan is shown mixed up in conspiracies of poisoning, sorcery, and devil worship such as justified the fasts and macerations of her later days.

A COPYRIGHT performance has been given at the Duke of York's Theatre of 'In the Palace of the King,' an adaptation by Mr. Lorrimer Stoddard of Mr. P. Marion Crawford's 'In Old Madrid.'

THE ENTERTAINMENT Reform League is the title of a body, comprising some of our leading dramatists, which has been formed for the purpose of obtaining the transference of powers for the licensing of theatres from the County Council to a judicial body.

MR. W. G. NEALE writes from Dublin:—

"In the *Athenæum* review of Dr. Dowden's edition of 'Hamlet' mention is made of the discovery by Prof. Skeat that there existed a tradition that Cain slew Abel with the jaw-bone of an ass. Some years ago there stood in the quadrangle of Brasenose College, Oxford, a statue representing one man killing another with a large jaw-bone. This was locally known as 'Cain and Abel,' but as no one appeared to be able to account for this, I considered it more likely to represent Samson slaying the Philistines. Your reviewer is probably aware of this; but as I had not previously heard of the tradition, the above circumstance puzzled me."

We were not aware of the existence of the Brasenose statue. Hearne, in the preface to his 'Robert of Gloucester,' p. xvii, mentions a strange, odd MS. almanack or conjuring book, written in the time of Edward III., in which Cain is delineated as killing Abel with the jaw-bone of an ass. In Jackson and Chatto's 'History of Wood Engraving,' second edition, 1861, p. 386, there is reproduced from Coverdale's Bible, 1535, a woodcut representing Cain killing Abel with what appears to be the jaw-bone of an ass or a horse.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. R.—E. J. J.—W. H.—P.—E. C.—J. B. S.—received.  
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